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The Health of America's Children

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH DATA BOOK

Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention: Prenatal Care Campaign •
Children's Defense Fund

What Is CDF?

The Children's Defense Fund (CDF) exists to provide a strong and effective voice for the children of America who cannot vote, lobby, or speak for themselves. We pay particular attention to the needs of poor, minority, and handicapped children. Our goal is to educate the nation about the needs of children and encourage preventive investment in children before they get sick, drop out of school, suffer family breakdown, or get into trouble.

CDF is a unique organization. CDF focuses on programs and policies that affect large numbers of children, rather than on helping families on a case-by-case basis. Our staff includes specialists in health, education, child welfare, mental health, child development, adolescent pregnancy prevention, and youth employment. CDF gathers data and disseminates information on key issues affecting children. We monitor the development and implementation of federal and state policies. We provide information, technical assistance, and support to a network of state and local child advocates. We pursue an annual legislative agenda in the United States Congress and litigate selected cases of major importance. CDF's major initiatives include our adolescent pregnancy prevention program and a prenatal care campaign. CDF educates thousands of citizens annually about children's needs and responsible policy options for meeting those needs.

CDF is a national organization with roots in communities across America. Although our main office is in Washington, D. C. , we reach out to towns and cities across the country to monitor the effects of changes in national and state policies and to help people and organizations who are concerned with what happens to children. CDF maintains state offices in Mississippi, Texas, Ohio, Minnesota, and Virginia. CDF has developed cooperative projects with groups in many states.

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The Health of America's Children

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH DATA BOOK

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Foreword

The Health of America's Children describes the current status of maternal and infant health; analyzes national, state, and large city infant mortality rates; compares U.S. infant mortality rates over time to those of nineteen other industrialized countries; and assesses American women's access to prenatal care, patterns of childbearing among teenagers and unmarried women, and the nation's and the states' rates of progress in achieving the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives on five key maternal and infant health indicators. The book also analyzes how well crucial public health and survival programs are meeting the needs of low-income mothers and children during a period of entrenched poverty and of eroding employment-based health benefits that have caused a dramatic one-third increase in the number of Americans without health insurance.

Following is a summary of our key findings on and recommendations for improving the health status of American mothers and babies.

Ten Key Findings

1. *U.S. progress in reducing overall infant mortality is at a virtual standstill.* Between 1983 and 1984 the national infant mortality rate declined by only 4 percent. Preliminary 1985 data show that even this modicum of progress has evaporated.

2. *The U.S. infant mortality ranking among twenty industrialized nations declined from sixth in the 1950-1955 period to a tie for last place in 1980-1985.* A persistently high prevalence of low-birthweight births and high mortality rates among older infants has contributed to this decline.

3. *Black infants continue to die at nearly twice the rate of white infants.* In 1984, the black/white infant mortality ratio was 1.96 to 1. In only two other years since 1940 (in 1964 and 1983) has the mortality "gap" between races been this wide. Had the 1984 black infant mortality rate equaled the white rate, 5,309 fewer black infants would have died that year.

Had the 1984 black infant mortality rate equaled the rate for white infants, 5,309 fewer black infants would have died that year.

4. *Between 1983 and 1984, infant mortality rates increased in six of America's twenty-two largest cities:* the District of Columbia, Detroit, San Antonio, Milwaukee, Boston, and Cleveland. Black infant mortality rates increased in the District of Columbia, Detroit, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, and Jacksonville. A black infant born within ten miles of the White House in our nation's capital is more likely to die in the first year of life than an infant born in third world countries like Trinidad and Tobago, or Jamaica.

5. *After a nationwide increase in 1983, 1984 postneonatal mortality rates* (deaths among infants twenty-eight days to one year of life) *declined only back to the unacceptable 1982 levels.* They are a grim reminder of the conditions of poverty in which nearly one-quarter of American children younger than the age of six live.

6. *There were enormous geographic variations in 1984 in the survival rates of infants.* With the exception of Illinois, the ten states, with the highest overall infant mortality and neonatal mortality rates were all southern (District of Columbia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and Tennessee). In contrast, seven of the ten states with the highest rates of postneonatal mortality were western (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, South Dakota, Montana, and Alaska). Similar disparities occurred among cities, even

International Infant Mortality Rates 1980-1985

Rank	*Country*	*Rate*
1	Finland	6
1	Iceland	6
1	Japan	6
4	Sweden	7
5	Denmark	8
5	Netherlands	8
5	Norway	8
5	Switzerland	8
9	Canada	9
9	France	9
9	Luxembourg	9
12	Australia	10
12	Hong Kong	10
12	Ireland	10
12	Spain	10
12	United Kingdom	10
17	Belgium	11
17	German Dem. Republic	11
17	Germany, Fed. Republic	11
17	United States	11

among cities located in the same state. The nonwhite infant mortality rate in the District of Columbia was nearly three times greater than the nonwhite rate in San Francisco. A black infant born in Cleveland, Ohio, was 1.7 times more likely to die in the first year of life than one born in Columbus, Ohio.

7. *In 1984, for the fifth consecutive year, there was no progress in reducing the percentage of infants born to women who received late or no prenatal care.* The ten worst states for women receiving late or no prenatal care were: New Mexico, Texas, District of Columbia, New York, Florida, Oklahoma, Arizona, Arkansas, South Carolina, and South Dakota. A black infant born to a woman in New York was three times more likely than a black Mississippi infant and four times more likely than a black Massachusetts infant to have a mother who received late or no prenatal care during pregnancy.

In 1986, families in thirty-two states received AFDC payments that were less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level.

8. *At the current rate of progress, the nation and the states will fail to meet nearly all of the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for reducing infant mortality, the number of low-birthweight births, and the number of women who receive late or no prenatal care.* Babies whose mothers receive no prenatal care are three times more likely to suffer low birthweight, with commensurately greater risks of birth defects and death. As a result of the nation's slow progress in providing access to early prenatal care and in reducing the incidence of low birthweight, more than 300,000 excess low-birthweight births will occur between 1978 and 1990. These babies will cost the nation more than $2 billion during this period just for the medical care required during their first year of life.

Unnecessary low-birthweight births between 1978 and 1990 will cost the nation $2.1 billion for medical care in just the first year of the babies' lives. This $2.1 billion could pay for:

- more than 60,109,000 WIC monthly supplemental food packages;
- comprehensive prenatal care for 3,187,000 women;
- comprehensive maternity care (including delivery costs) for nearly three-quarters of a million women; or
- comprehensive basic pediatric care for almost 4,208,000 infants and children.

Moreover, by spending this $2.1 billion on maternity care, WIC, or primary pediatric health care, we could more rapidly reduce infant low birthweight and disability and achieve substantial long-term savings.

9. *Teenage childbearing was a nationwide problem in 1984 that contributed disproportionately to the prevalence of low-birthweight births and stagnating infant mortality rates* largely as a result of teens' reduced access to prenatal care. In 1984, only 53.7 percent of infants born to teens (compared to 76.5 percent of infants born to all women) had mothers who began prenatal care early in pregnancy. In New York, South Carolina, Florida, Oklahoma, and West Virginia, only one-third of all infants born to teens in 1984 had mothers who began prenatal care early in pregnancy.

The ten states with the **worst records** in 1984 for furnishing pregnant teens with early prenatal care were:

New Mexico	Texas
Florida	Oklahoma
South Carolina	West Virginia
District of Columbia	South Dakota
New York	Arkansas

In 1986, only 40 percent of all women and children eligible for the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) were served.

10. *Vital maternal and child health and nutrition programs are decreasing while maternal and child health needs are increasing.* Between 1978 and 1984 there was an increase of one-third, or 9 million, in the number of Americans who had no health insurance and a 3.1 million increase in the number of poor children. Yet the number of children receiving Medicaid benefits declined by more than 400,000 from 1978 to 1985. Significant improvements in the maternal and child health programs enacted by Congress and the states were more than offset by

erosions in overall Medicaid eligibility standards and in employer-based health insurance for poor children and families. In 1986, only 40 percent of all women and children eligible for the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) were served. In 1986 families in thirty-two states received AFDC benefits that were less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level.

What Must Be Done

Given the enormous human and fiscal costs of infant death and disability, CDF recommends systematic funding increases for key preventive maternal and child health and nutrition programs to ensure that by 1992 every pregnant woman and child who needs adequate health and nutrition will receive such services.

Specifically:

- All those eligible for WIC should receive such services.
- Funding for the Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant and the Community Health Centers program should be sufficient to permit the development of health services in all medically underserved areas.
- Every woman and child must have access to affordable, appropriate public or private health coverage.

Marian Wright Edelman
President
Children's Defense Fund

The Five Worst States On:

Infant Mortality, All Races

District of Columbia
South Carolina
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia

Infant Mortality, Black

District of Columbia
Michigan
Illinois
Pennsylvania
Washington

Neonatal Mortality, All Races

District of Columbia
South Carolina
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia

Postneonatal Mortality, All Races

Alaska
Mississippi
Oregon
District of Columbia
South Carolina

Low Birthweight, All Races

District of Columbia
South Carolina
Mississippi
Louisiana
Georgia

Low Birthweight, Black

Michigan
District of Columbia
Pennsylvania
Illinois
West Virginia

Babies Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, All Races

District of Columbia
New Mexico
South Carolina
Florida
Texas

Babies Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Black

Florida
New York
Oklahoma
New Mexico
Arkansas

Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, All Races

New Mexico
Texas
District of Columbia
New York
Florida

Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, Black

New York
Oklahoma
New Mexico
Florida
Arkansas

Births to Teens, All Races

Mississippi
Arkansas
Kentucky
Alabama
District of Columbia

Births to Teens, White

Kentucky
West Virginia
Arkansas
New Mexico
Tennessee

Births to Teens, Nonwhite

Arkansas
Mississippi
Delaware
Missouri
Georgia

Births to Teens, Black

Arkansas
Wisconsin
Mississippi
Nebraska
Illinois

PART 1

The Health of America's Children: Overview of Findings

The Health of America's Children: Overview of Findings

National and International Findings

National Findings

A virtual stagnation in key maternal and infant health indicators in 1984 accompanied deeply entrenched childhood poverty and a major increase in the number of children without private health insurance. Stagnation in the U. S. infant mortality rate in the 1980s is the result of numerous factors, including: persistently high postneonatal mortality; the lack of an appreciable decline in the proportion of infants born at low birthweight (which is exacerbated by high rates of teenage childbearing); failure to increase the proportion of pregnant women who have access to early and continuous prenatal care; the ongoing erosion of major public health programs in the face of high poverty rates; and the more than one-third increase since 1978 in the number of Americans without health insurance, one-third of whom are children younger than 18 (Figure 1.5).

Infant mortality: Nearly 40,000 of the 3,669,141 children who were born in the United States in 1984 died before their first birthday, a rate of 10.8 infant deaths per 1,000 live births (Table 1.1). This infant mortality rate represents a 4 percent decline compared to the 11.2 rate that prevailed in 1983. This is a modest improvement over the 3 percent annual rate of decline of the previous two years (Figure 1.1, Table 3.1). Mortality rates among black and nonwhite infants also declined by 4 percent between 1983 and 1984 from rates of 19.2 and 16.8 to rates of 18.4 and 16.1, respectively. The infant mortality rate among whites declined by 3 percent, from 9.7 to 9.4.

- Despite their declining infant mortality, black children remained nearly twice (1.96 times) as likely as white infants to die in the first year of life. Only three times since 1940 has the disparity in black and white infant mortality been as wide (Table 3.1).
- While modest gains were made in 1984, experts anticipate no similar improvements for 1985. According to the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), an examination of preliminary data indicates that "there was no statistically significant difference between the estimated infant mortality rate for 1985 of 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births and the 1984 revised provisional estimate of 10.7. * The absence of a statistically significant change in the provisional infant mortality rate between 1984 and 1985 is consistent with the slowing in the rate of decline in infant mortality since 1981, following two decades of sustained decline."[1]
- The slowing rate of decline can be seen by comparing the annual rate of decline during the 1981-1984 period (a 3.7 percent change) to the average annual rate of decline during the preceding ten years (a 4.5 percent change).

*Provisional estimates of annual infant mortality rates are calculated by NCHS prior to its receipt of all states' final statistics. For consistency, NCHS compares provisional rates to provisional rates.

TABLE 1.1

UNITED STATES TOTAL

Fact Sheet, 1984

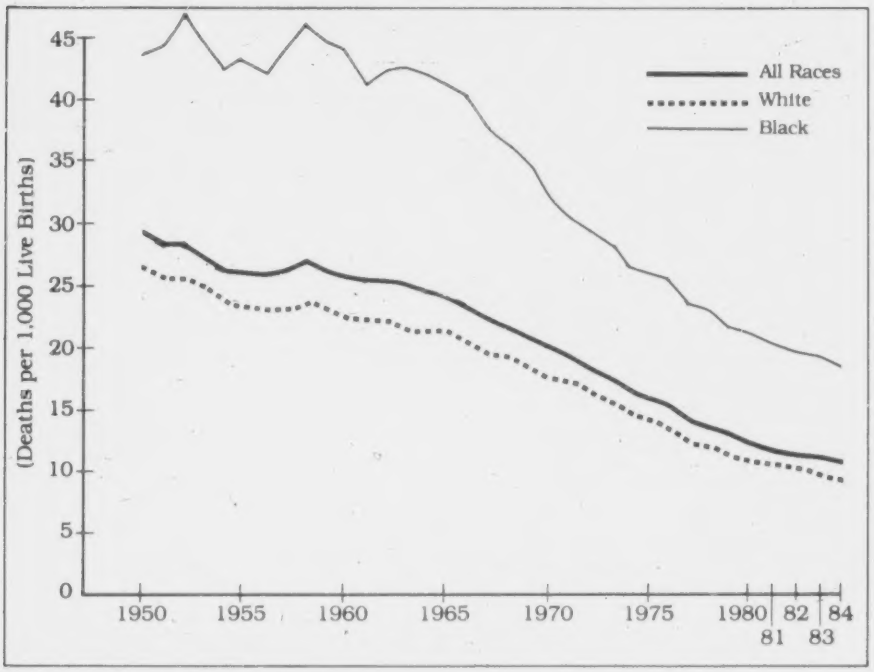
	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	2,923,502	592,745	745,639	3,669,141
To all women age 19 and under	324,912	140,112	154,735	479,647
To women under age 15	3,959	5,720	6,006	9,965
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	11.1%	23.6%	20.8%	13.1%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.3
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.6%	12.4%	11.1%	6.7%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	13.6	13.1	9.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	15.3%	26.0%	24.4%	18.4%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	79.6%	62.2%	64.1%	76.5%
To women age 19 and under	56.7	47.0	47.3	53.7
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	4.7%	9.6%	9.3%	5.6%
To women age 19 and under	10.9	14.0	14.1	11.9
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.4	18.4	16.1	10.8
Neonatal deaths	6.2	11.8	10.2	7.0
Postneonatal deaths	3.3	6.5	5.8	3.8

The nation will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and nonwhites if its current rate of progress continues. However, the nation will have to increase progress to meet the infant mortality goal for blacks. The U.S. will meet the goal for neonatal mortality, but to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the nation will have to nearly triple its rate of progress. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births, the nation will have to improve at 4 times the rate of progress for all races, 2 times the rate for whites, 2.5 times the rate for nonwhites, and 7 times the rate for blacks. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the country will have to improve at 8 times the rate of progress of the past six years.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

FIGURE 1.1

Infant Mortality, by Race, 1950-1984



Neonatal mortality: The 1984 national neonatal mortality rate (deaths from birth to twenty-eight days of life) was 7.0 deaths per 1,000 live births. This was 4.10 percent lower than the 1983 rate of 7.3.

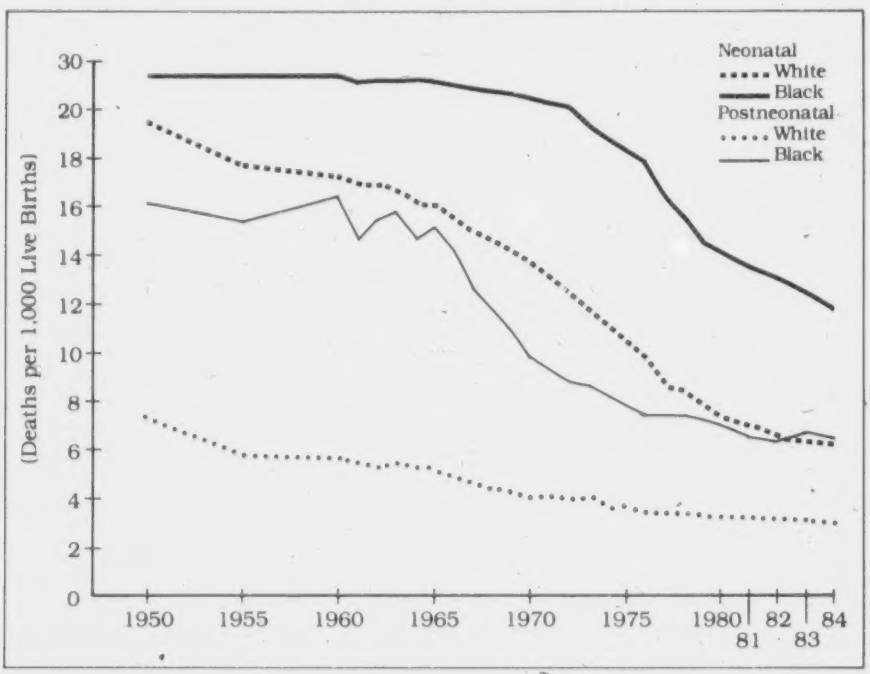
Postneonatal mortality: The 1984 national postneonatal mortality rate (deaths between twenty-eight days and one year of life) was 3.8 deaths per 1,000 live births. This represented only a 2.56 percent decline from the 1983 rate. This decline simply returned the nation's postneonatal mortality rate to its 1982 level, since in 1983 there was a nationwide increase in postneonatal mortality (Table 3.3). Thus, the nation made no progresss in reducing the rate of postneonatal mortality between 1982 and 1984.

■ Postneonatal mortality in the United States has remained persistently high, even during the great infant mortality decline that occurred between 1966 and 1979 (Figure 1.2). Postneonatal mortality is particularly disturbing in a country as wealthy as the United States. While the neonatal mortality rate is largely a function of maternal health status and access to medical and supportive services during pregnancy and labor, postneonatal mortality is a more sensitive indicator of the basic environment in which an infant lives. During the postneonatal period, infants need decent housing, food, sanitation, and primary medical care, yet poor children frequently lack these supports, Experts estimate that 80 percent of all infants who die during the postneonatal period were born at normal birthweight.[2]

Low birthweight: The incidence of low birthweight in 1984 remained virtually unchanged from earlier years. Contributing to the national low birthweight problem is the high rate of teenage childbearing in the United States. In 1984, 13 percent of all births were to teens and these infants were 1.4 times more likely than all infants to be born at low birthweight. Even when births to only older women are considered, however, America has a serious low birthweight problem.

FIGURE 1.2

Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality, 1950-1984



■ Between 1983 and 1984 the percentage of low-birthweight babies (weighing less than 5.5 pounds at birth) declined only .1 percentage point, from 6.8 percent to 6.7 percent. The wide disparity in low birthweight among racial groups also persisted. While 5.6 percent of white infants were born at low birthweight in 1984, the figures for black and nonwhite infants were 12.4 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively. Black infants in 1984 thus were 2.21 times more likely than white infants to be born at low birthweight. Only twice since 1970—in 1982 and 1983—has the disparity in black and white low birthweight percentages been as great (Tables 1.1 and 3.4).

Numerous studies have examined the persistent problem of low birthweight in this country. Several of these demonstrate a link between low birthweight and access to medical and nutritional services as well as environmental factors such as exposure to critical levels of lead during pregnancy.[3] Yet in 1986, the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) served only 40 percent of all financially eligible women, infants, and children nationally (Table 2.21D).

Similarly, in 1986 critical public health programs such as Community and Migrant Health Centers, the Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, and the Federal Immunization Program suffered funding reductions as a result of the across-the-board cuts required by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings provision of the Balanced Budget Act of 1985. Finally, contributing to the one-third increase in the number of uninsured Americans between 1978 and 1984, the Medicaid program in 1984 served 3.5 percent fewer children than were served in 1978 (Figure 1.6).

Prematurity: In 1984, 9.4 percent of all births were premature (occurring prior to the thirty-seventh week of pregnancy). Infants born prematurely are more than three times more likely to be born at low birthweight than those born at full term.[4] Prematurity can occur for

many reasons, including poor maternal nutrition, inadequate prenatal care, and untreated maternal infections.

Prenatal care: Between 1983 and 1984, the percentage of pregnant women receiving prenatal care early in pregnancy (during the first trimester) increased only .3 percentage point, from 76.2 percent to 76.5 percent (Tables 1.1 and 3.6). The percentage of women who received either no prenatal care or none until the seventh month or later did not decline at all from the 1983 figure of 5.6 percent. Indeed, 1984 was the fifth consecutive year during which the percentage of babies born to mothers who received late or no care worsened or failed to improve. By comparison, between 1969 and 1979 the percentage of pregnant women receiving late or no care in pregnancy improved by 37.03 percent (Tables 1.1 and 3.7).

Inadequate prenatal care can have serious implications for infant health. For example, between 1978 and 1985 the number of infants infected from birth by their mothers' syphilis rose by 150 percent nationally.[5] According to the U. S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), this increase in the rate of congenital syphilis resulted from, among other things, the lack of adequate prenatal care experienced by pregnant women, which could have detected and treated the disease. CDC estimates that, had adequate prenatal care been received, at least 60 percent of the cases could have been prevented.[6]

International Findings

As a result of stagnating maternal and infant health indicators, *the United States' international ranking on infant mortality has deteriorated substantially during the past thirty years.*

- Infant mortality in the United States has declined steadily since the turn of the century, as it has in other countries. Several factors have contributed to the decline both here and in other industrialized nations, including the introduction of public health sanitation measures, immunizations, improved access to basic health services (such as prenatal care and primary pediatric health care), and reduction in the incidence of low-birthweight births.[7]
- In this book we compare the rate of decline in U. S. infant mortality to that of nineteen other nations. We selected these other nations for three reasons. First, they have reliable vital statistics reporting systems. Second, they have comparable economic structures. Third, their standards of living are comparable to that of the United States.
- During the 1950-1955 period, the United States ranked sixth best among twenty industralized countries. By the 1980-1985 period, the nation had fallen to a tie for last place among the same countries (Table 1.2). The U. S. position has deteriorated not because infant mortality rates in this country have worsened, but because the nation has failed to reduce infant mortality as rapidly as have these other countries.
- Between the 1950-1955 and 1980-1985 time periods, the U. S. infant mortality rate declined by 61 percent. The other nineteen countries had greater rates of improvement during this period, with the sole exception of Australia* (Table 1.2). Even countries with 1950-1955 infant mortality rates substantially lower than ours (such as Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands), as well as countries with comparable rates (such as Denmark and the United Kingdom), improved more rapidly than the United States. Many of the nations that experienced more rapid improvements and have reached lower rates were substantially poorer than the United States.
- Experts point to numerous factors that account for the United

During the 1950-1955 period, the United States ranked sixth best on infant mortality among twenty industrialized countries. By the 1980-1985 period, the nation had fallen to a tie for last place among the same countries.

*While Australia experienced a slightly lower rate of improvement than the United States during this period, its actual infant mortality rates were in fact lower than those of the United States.

TABLE 1.2

Infant Mortality Rates
1950-1985
Selected Countries

Country	*1950-1955*		*1955-1960*		*1960-1965*		*1965-1970*		*1970-1975*		*1975-1980*		*1980-1985*		% Change 1950-55 to 1980-85
	Rate	*Rank*	*Rate*	*Rank*	*Rate*	*Rank*	*Rate*	*Rank*	*Rate*	*Rank*	*Rate*	*Rank*	*Rate*	*Rank*	
Australia	24	(4)	21	(5)	20	(6)	18	(9)	17	(14)	12	(10)	10	(12)	-58
Belgium	45	(14)	35	(14)	27	(14)	23	(16)	19	(18)	13	(12)	11	(17)	-76
Canada	36	(11)	30	(11)	26	(13)	21	(11)	16	(9)	12	(10)	9	(9)	-75
Denmark	28	(8)	23	(6)	20	(6)	16	(6)	12	(2)	9	(2)	8	(5)	-71
Finland	34	(10)	25	(9)	19	(5)	15	(5)	12	(2)	9	(2)	6	(1)	-82
France	45	(14)	33	(12)	25	(11)	21	(11)	16	(9)	11	(9)	9	(9)	-80
German Dem. Rep.	58	(18)	44	(18)	31	(18)	21	(11)	17	(12)	13	(12)	11	(17)	-81
Germany, Fed. Rep.	48	(16)	37	(15)	28	(16)	23	(11)	22	(20)	15	(8)	11	(17)	-77
Hong Kong	79	(20)	54	(20)	33	(19)	23	(16)	17	(12)	13	(12)	10	(12)	-87
Iceland	21	(2)	17	(1)	17	(3)	13	(1)	12	(2)	9	(2)	6	(1)	-71
Ireland	41	(12)	34	(13)	28	(15)	23	(16)	18	(16)	15	(18)	10	(12)	-76
Japan	51	(17)	37	(15)	24	(10)	16	(6)	12	(2)	9	(2)	6	(1)	-88
Luxembourg	43	(13)	37	(15)	29	(17)	21	(11)	16	(9)	13	(12)	9	(9)	-79
Netherlands	24	(4)	19	(3)	16	(2)	14	(3)	12	(2)	10	(7)	8	(5)	-67
Norway	23	(3)	20	(4)	17	(3)	14	(3)	12	(2)	9	(2)	8	(5)	-65
Spain	62	(19)	51	(19)	42	(20)	33	(20)	21	(19)	16	(20)	10	(12)	-84
Sweden	20	(1)	17	(1)	15	(1)	13	(1)	10	(1)	8	(1)	7	(4)	-65
Switzerland	29	(9)	23	(6)	20	(6)	17	(8)	13	(8)	10	(7)	8	(5)	-72
United Kingdom	28	(6)	24	(8)	22	(9)	19	(10)	17	(14)	14	(16)	10	(12)	-64
United States	28	(6)	26	(10)	25	(11)	22	(16)	18	(16)	14	(16)	11	(17)	-61

(Rates are rounded to the nearest whole number)
Source: United Nation's Children's Fund

States' failure to reduce infant mortality as rapidly as other countries. The first is a relatively high incidence of low birthweight, which is exacerbated (but by no means caused solely) by our high rate of teenage childbearing. Other countries have managed to reduce both low birthweight and infant mortality. They have done so both by promoting much lower rates of teenage childbearing and by ensuring access by pregnant women and infants to maternity care and family supports.

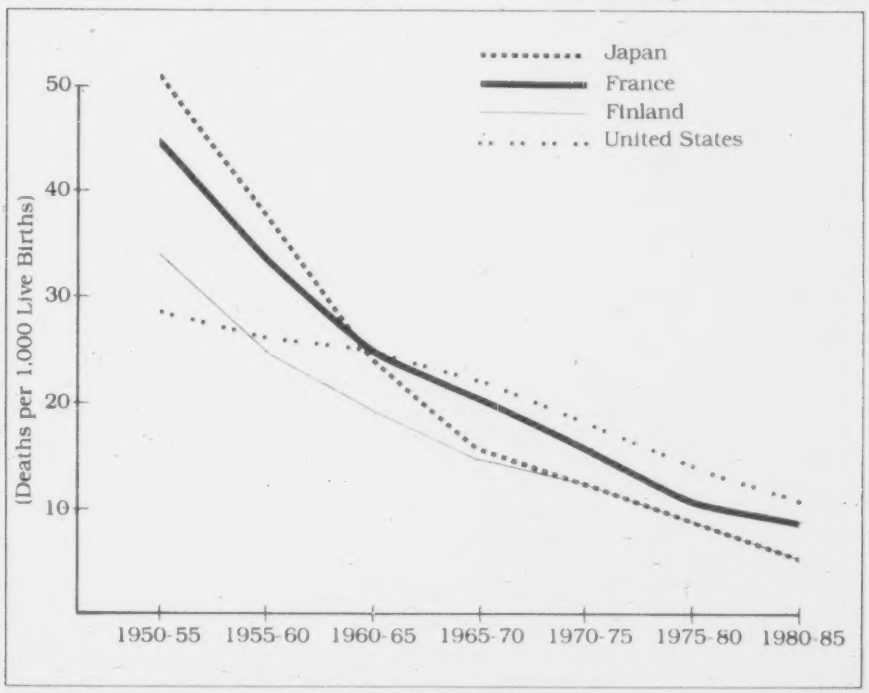
The percentage of babies born at low birthweight in the United States has declined only slightly since 1950 (Table 3.4). Indeed, the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services recently reported that declines in low birthweight in the United States have been so slight that such reductions are responsible for only 10 percent of the decrease in infant mortality that has occurred since 1960.[8] As a result, the incidence of low birthweight in the United States is substantially higher than in other industrialized countries.

A key major factor that distinguishes the United States from countries that have reduced infant mortality rates more rapidly is the provision of maternity services. Of all industrialized countries, the United States stands alone in its failure to assure pregnant women access to prenatal care *and* delivery services through either a public health service or universal health insurance.[9] While 23.5 percent of all mothers, more than 20 percent of white mothers, and nearly 40 percent of all black mothers in the United States did not receive early prenatal care in 1980, fewer than 1 percent of all mothers in Sweden received inadequate care that year.[10] In France, ensuring early and continuous prenatal care is regarded as so important that pregnant women are provided with cash payments as part of their prenatal care program in order to encourage their use of services and to ensure them an adequate standard of living.

The United States also has other social policies that affect infant

FIGURE 1.3

Infant Mortality Rates, Selected Countries, 1950-1985



mortality and differ significantly from those of countries with better records. A study of maternity policies for working women in seventy-five countries (including all industrialized countries and some developing nations) found that the United States was the only nation that failed to ensure provision of certain basic health services and social supports needed during pregnancy, childbirth, and infancy. Those services and supports include necessities such as medical and nutritional care, and some form of income support or protection (such as a family allowance or a parental leave policy).[11]

The powerful influence that a nation's social policies can have on the health of infants is evident when one examines the experience of immigrants now living in Sweden who came from Southeastern European and other countries with heavily depressed economies and high rates of infant mortality. As in many countries, the immigrants (who came to Sweden in the late 1960s and early 1970s) generally had lower incomes than native Swedes and experienced lower standards of living. However, their mothers were provided with comprel nsive health and social services. As a result, babies born to these immigrant mothers in recent years experienced slightly lower infant mortality rates than infants born to native Swedes, despite their higher social risk and relative economic disadvantage.[12]

State and City Findings

National maternal and infant health problems, already serious when compared to those of other countries, mask particularly severe problems in many states and cities.

State Findings

Infant mortality: Clear regional patterns in infant mortality rates can be discerned.

- In 1984, the states with the highest rates of infant mortality tended to be concentrated in the South. With the exception of Illinois, the ten states with the highest 1984 overall infant mortality rates were all southern (Table 2.1A).
- Southern states also exhibit the highest rates of neonatal mortality. With the exception of Illinois, the ten states with the highest overall neonatal mortality rates in 1984 were all in the South (Table 2.1B). In contrast, it is the western states that experienced the most serious postneonatal mortality problems in 1984. Of the ten states with the greatest overall postneonatal mortality rates in 1984, seven were western (Table 2.1C).

These region-specific neonatal and postneonatal mortality patterns may result in part from the fact that the South has a greater share of the nation's black births, and the western states have higher concentrations of Native American and Mexican-American births. These groups are desperately poor. Black infants tend to experience relatively high neonatal mortality because of their higher incidence of low birthweight. Native American and Mexican-American infants tend to have a lower incidence of low birthweight but relatively greater rates of postneonatal mortality.

- While southern states had high overall infant mortality rates in 1984, five of the ten states with the highest 1984 black infant mortality rates were located outside the South. The ten states were Connecticut, Delaware, Mississippi, Virginia, South Carolina, Washington State, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, and the District of Columbia (Table 2.3A).*

*Southern states are considered to be: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Low birthweight: Low birthweight is the single greatest cause of death during the neonatal period. Seven of the ten jurisdictions with the highest overall incidence of low birthweight in 1984 also were among the ten jurisdictions with the highest overall neonatal mortality rates that year. These seven were the District of Columbia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina (Tables 2.1B and 2.5A).

Prenatal care: Of the ten states with the highest overall percentage of pregnant women who received late or no prenatal care in 1984, the percentage of such women actually increased between 1983 and 1984 in five of the states. These were Arkansas, Arizona, Florida, Texas, and New Mexico (Table 2.5C).

Wide variations in state indicators: In 1984 there continued to be enormous variations from state to state in infant mortality rates, the percentage of low-birthweight babies, and the proportion of infants born to women who had received early or late or no prenatal care.

■ For example, in 1984 a white infant born in Wyoming was nearly one and a half times more likely to die in the first year of life than a white infant born in North Dakota (Table 2.2A). A black infant born in the District of Columbia was 1.7 times more likely to die in the first year of life and more than two times more likely to die in the first twenty-eight days of life than a black infant born in Massachusetts (Table 2.3B). A black infant born in Illinois was nearly 1.6 times more likely than one born in Maryland to die during the postneonatal period (Table 2.3C).

An infant born to a black woman in New York in 1984 was more than three times more likely than one born to a black woman in Mississippi, and more than four times more likely than one born to a black woman in Massachusetts, to have a mother who received late or no prenatal care (Table 2.7C).

Among the states that accounted for 99 percent of all black births in 1984, one out of every four infants was born to a woman who failed to receive early prenatal care (Table 2.7B).

An infant born to a black woman in New York in 1984 was more than three times more likely than one born to a black woman in Mississippi, and more than four times more likely than one born to a black woman in Massachusetts, to have a mother who received late or no prenatal care.

City Findings

■ Between 1983 and 1984, infant mortality rates rose in six of America's twenty-two largest cities. These were the District of Columbia, San Antonio, Cleveland, Boston, Detroit, and Milwaukee (Table 1.3). The District experienced an alarming 8.8 percent increase in infant mortality between 1983 and 1984 alone.

■ Milwaukee, Wisconsin experienced a particularly notable 1984 infant mortality rate. Milwaukee's 1984 overall infant mortality rate of 14.2 deaths per 1,000 live births stood at the highest point in five years and was higher than the city's average infant mortality rate for the preceding four-year period.

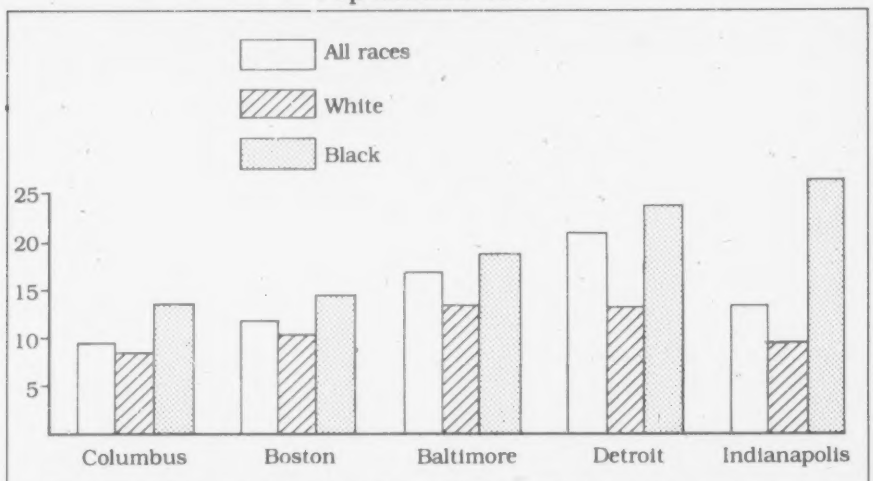
■ In general, infant mortality in America's largest cities tends to be more serious than for the nation as a whole. Only five of America's twenty-two largest cities had 1984 infant mortality rates equal to or lower than the national average. These were Columbus, Phoenix, San Diego, San Francisco, and San Jose (Tables 1.3 and 2.22A).

■ In 1984 there was a substantial disparity in infant mortality rates from city to city. Indianapolis, the city with the highest black infant mortality rate, had a rate that was 1.8 times higher than the black rate in Columbus and 1.6 times higher than the rate in Dallas (Tables 1.3 and 2.22D). Similarly, the District of Columbia's 1984 nonwhite infant mortality rate, the highest among the twenty-two largest cities, was nearly three times greater than the nonwhite rate in San Francisco, the city with the lowest rate that year (Tables 1.3 and 2.22C).

■ The disparity between black and white infant mortality rates in America's twenty-two largest cities in 1984 was startling. In seven cities, (Philadelphia, San Diego, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Los Angeles,

FIGURE 1.4

Infant Mortality Rates by Race, Selected* Cities with 500,000+ Population, 1984



*Note: The cities selected represent those with the two best rates, two worst rates, and one mid-level rate for blacks. The cities with the best rates for all races (San Jose and San Francisco) were excluded because of an insufficient number of black infant deaths to allow accurate calculations; the District of Columbia was excluded because of an insufficient number of white infant deaths.

A black infant born in Indianapolis or the District of Columbia in 1984 was more likely to die in the first year of life than an infant born in Trinidad and Tobago, a country much poorer than ours.

and Memphis) black infant mortality rates were more than twice as high as white rates. (The national black infant mortality rate is 1.96 times higher than the white rate.) The highest white infant mortality city rate among the cities in 1984 (13.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in Detroit) was nearly identical to the lowest black city rate that year (13.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in Columbus) (Tables 2.22B and 2.22D).

■ A black infant born in Indianapolis or the District of Columbia in 1984 was more likely to die in the first year of life than an infant born in Trinidad and Tobago, a country much poorer than ours.

■ The infant mortality rates of certain cities stand out. For example, regardless of whether the District of Columbia is considered a state or city, its 1984 black infant mortality rate was shockingly high. In 1984, the District's black infant mortality rate ranked twenty-first worst out of twenty-two large American cities, and last among thirty-two states with a sufficient sample size of black live births (Tables 2.3A and 2.22D).

■ Urban infant mortality rates can vary dramatically on an intrastate as well as interstate basis. For example, in 1984 there was a remarkable difference in infant mortality rates between Columbus, Ohio, and Cleveland, Ohio. A black infant born in Cleveland was 1.7 times more likely to die in the first year of life than one born in Columbus (Table 2.22D).

Findings on Births to Teens and Unmarried Women

Births to teens and unmarried women were nationwide problems in 1984.

Percent of 1984 Births That Occurred to Teens

■ Nationally in 1984, 13.1 percent of all births, and 23.6 percent of all black births, occurred to women younger than twenty (Table 1.1). These figures varied dramatically from state to state. For example, the

TABLE 1.3

Infant Mortality Rates, Cities with 500,000+ Population, by Race,* 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
Baltimore	13.2	18.7	18.5	16.8
Boston	10.4	14.6	13.4	11.7
Chicago	11.1	22.6	21.5	16.5
Cleveland	10.2	23.2	23.0	16.8
Columbus	8.3	13.5	12.8	9.6
Dallas	9.7	15.7	15.2	11.7
Detroit	13.8	23.7	23.3	20.9
District of Columbia	—	24.3	24.1	21.0
Houston	10.6	16.7	14.6	11.9
Indianapolis	9.4	24.5	23.6	13.3
Jacksonville	9.5	16.8	16.3	11.9
Los Angeles	9.2	19.9	15.6	11.0
Memphis	7.8	19.3	19.2	14.8
Milwaukee	11.7	18.5	18.1	14.2
New Orleans	—	18.5	17.9	16.0
New York City	11.7	15.6	14.6	13.0
Philadelphia	9.2	22.3	21.8	15.5
Phoenix	9.4	—	—	9.9
San Antonio	12.5	—	—	12.8
San Diego	8.8	18.1	11.9	9.7
San Francisco	8.5	—	9.0	8.8
San Jose	8.3	—	—	7.9

* The following cities were not ranked because there were too few infant deaths to calcuate a reliable rate: for whites, the District of Columbia and New Orleans; for blacks, Phoenix, San Antonio, San Francisco, and San Jose; for all nonwhites, Phoenix, San Antonio, and San Jose.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

percentage of all births that occurred to mothers younger than twenty in Mississippi was three times higher than in Minnesota (Table 2.13B).

Low Birthweight Among Infants Born to Teens

■ Babies born to teen mothers are more likely to be born at low birthweight than those born to older mothers (Table 1.4). In 1984, 9.4 percent of births to women younger than twenty were at low birthweight, compared to 6.7 percent of all births nationally (Table 1.1).

■ There was wide variation from state to state in the incidence of low birthweight among infants born to teens in 1984. An infant born to a South Carolina teen was 2.5 times more likely to be born at low birthweight than one born to a North Dakota teen (Table 2.9A). Similar dramatic state-to-state variations can be seen when the incidence of low birthweight to teens is examined by race. For example, an infant born to a white teen in Wyoming was 1.9 times more likely to be low birthweight than one born in North Dakota (Table 2.10A). Finally, southern teens in general were more likely to have low birthweight infants than teens in other regions (Table 2.9A).

Prenatal Care Among Teens

■ Despite their greater need for prenatal care, pregnant teens are less likely than older women to begin care early in pregnancy and are more likely to receive either no care or none until the last trimester of pregnancy (Table 1.4). In 1984, only 53.7 percent of infants born to teens had mothers who began care early in pregnancy, compared to 76.5 percent of all births (Table 1.1). Similarly, 11.9 percent of infants born to teens had mothers who received no prenatal care or none until the last trimester, compared to 5.6 percent of all infants (Table 1.1).

■ In some states, teens' lack of access to early prenatal care is particularly shocking. In 1984, for example, two out of every three black births to teens in New York, South Carolina, Florida, Oklahoma, and West Virginia occurred to mothers who had received no prenatal care early in pregnancy (Table 2.11C).

Births to Unmarried Teens and Older Women

■ Nationally in 1984, 56.3 percent of all births to teens, 42.0 percent of births to white teens, 89.5 percent of births to black teens, and 86.4 percent of births to nonwhite teens were to unmarried mothers (Tables 2.17B, 2.18B, 2.19B, and 2.20B). Since 1970, both teen birth rates and the

TABLE 1.4

Birth Outcome and Prenatal Care, by Age, U.S., 1984

	Under 15	*15-19*	*20-24*
Percentage of babies born at low birthweight (5.5 pounds or less)	13.6	9.3	6.9
Percentage of babies born to mothers who received early prenatal care	34.5	54.1	72.7
Percentage of babies born to mothers who received late or no prenatal care	21.0	11.8	6.6

percentage of all births that are to teen mothers have fallen significantly. But the percentage of births to teens that occur to unmarried women has climbed dramatically.

- In the case of white infants, there was an enormous difference among the states in the percentage of births to teens that occurred to unmarried mothers (Table 2.18B). This was not the case with infants born to black teen mothers, however (Table 2.19B). In thirty-eight of forty-one states with sufficient data on black teen births, more than 80 percent of births to black teens occurred to unmarried mothers in 1984 (Table 2.19B).
- Births to unmarried white teens were less common in southern states than in other regions in 1984 (Table 2.18B). However, this means only that a white teen was more likely to be married at the time of her baby's birth. Many of these pregnancies were conceived prior to the mother's marriage. Research indicates that, regardless of the timing of the marriage, many of the problems associated with teen pregnancy and parenthood remain, including ignorance about contraception and prenatal care, and inadequate parenting skills, as well as an increased risk of poverty. Teen marriages also are more likely to result in divorce. More than one-third of all divorces in 1984 occurred among women who had married while still in their teens. The greatest rate of divorce that year occurred among women who were younger than twenty.[13]
- While births to unmarried teens represent an extremely disturbing trend, births to unmarried teenage mothers in 1984 constituted a minority of all births to unmarried women that year. In 1984, teens accounted for only 35 percent of all births that occurred to unmarried mothers (Table 2.17C). This percentage was consistent across racial groups (Tables 2.18C, 2.19C, and 2.20C). These data suggest that the phenomenon of births to unmarried teens is part of a much larger childbearing pattern that persists well beyond adolescence.

Progress Toward Meeting The Surgeon General's 1990 Infant Health Objectives

In 1978, the Surgeon General of the United States established a set of 1990 Health Objectives for the Nation in the area of infant health. CDF has calculated the nation's and states' rates of progress in meeting these goals. In determining these rates we have included the years of greater progress (generally, 1978 to 1981) as well as those of slower progress (1982 to 1984). As a result, the bleak picture described below may be overly optimistic. If the slower rates of progress that generally prevailed in 1982, 1983, and 1984 continue throughout all, or most of, the rest of the decade (and provisional 1985 infant mortality rates suggest that this may well be the case), even fewer states and fewer subgroups than are described below will meet the Surgeon General's goals.

For example, based on the infant mortality rate of progress for the nation as a whole from 1978 to 1984, we project that the nation will meet this goal. Even this is questionable, however, if one projects on the basis of 1982 to 1984 trends. The Public Health Service of the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services itself reported to Congress in 1985 that the 1990 annual infant mortality goal would not be met based on 1982-1984 trends.* In a more recent study, *The 1990 Health Objectives for the*

*On March 20, 1985, the Public Health Service reported to the U. S. House Energy and Commerce Committee: "Based on a regression of 1982-84 provisional IMRs [infant mortality rates], the average annual decline was 2.7 percent (compared to 4.2 percent for 1978-82 final data). By applying this 2.7 percent decline to the 1982 final rate, the 1990 projection is an IMR of 9.2. Although provisional rates by race are unavailable, the 2.7 percent decline was applied to the 1982 rates for white and black infants separately. This resulted in a 1990 projection of 8.1 for whites and 15.7 for blacks. Thus, if the latest provisional data alone are used to project the infant mortality rates for 1990, the projections are above those in the 1990 Prevention Objectives."[14]

Nation: A Midcourse Review, the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services concurred that at its current rate of progress, the United States will not meet the 1990 infant mortality goal.[15]

Overall, it is clear that inadequate progress toward the Surgeon General's Objectives is being made. For some key measurements, a number of states actually are moving in the wrong direction.

Objective 1: Infant Mortality

Surgeon General's Objective: By 1990, the national infant mortality rate (deaths of children younger than one year old) should be reduced to no more than nine deaths per 1,000 live births, with no county and no racial or ethnic subgroup having an infant mortality rate in excess of twelve deaths per 1,000 live births.

Twenty-two of the thirty-four jurisdictions with measurable numbers of black infant deaths in 1984 will not meet the infant mortality objective for black infants.

Findings: Based on CDF's five-year trend calculations, we have concluded that the nation will meet the Surgeon General's overall 1990 infant mortality goal. However, CDF's calculations are more conservative than those performed by the Department of Health and Human Services and therefore have yielded a larger average annual rate of progress. The Department's recently published *Midcourse Review* of the Surgeon General's 1990 Health Objectives, discussed above, found that "based on progress to date, achievement of this objective (infant mortality) is questionable. Applying the 1983-85 rate of decline (9 percent) to the final 1983 figure yields a projected rate in 1990 of 9.2 per 1,000," which is above the 9.0 goal.[16]

- Both CDF and the Department have concluded that the goal will not be met for key racial and ethnic subgroups. First, the Surgeon General's Objective for infant mortality among racial and ethnic subgroups will not be met nationally for blacks.
- Second, while the Department did not chart states' progress toward the 1990 goals, CDF's state trend analysis shows that twenty-two of the thirty-four jurisdictions with measurable numbers of black infant deaths in 1984 will not meet the infant mortality objective for black infants. These are Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Two additional states, Washington and Wisconsin, actually are moving in the wrong direction.
- Third, seventeen of the thirty-one jurisdictions (thirty states and the District of Columbia) with measurable numbers of nonwhite infant deaths in 1984 will not meet the goal for nonwhite infants. These include: Alabama, Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. A nineteenth state, Wisconsin, actually is moving in the wrong direction.
- Thirteen jurisdictions (Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wyoming) will not meet the overall infant mortality goal. Finally many cities and substate regions will not meet the goal.

Objective 2: Neonatal Mortality

Surgeon General's Objective: By 1990, the neonatal mortality rate (deaths of infants younger than twenty-eight days of age) should be reduced to no more than six deaths per 1,000 live births.

Findings: Both CDF's and the Department's analyses show the nation will meet this 1990 Objective.

- While states' progress generally has been adequate to assure that

TABLE 1.5

Surgeon General's 1990 Goals Fact Sheet for the Nation

Infant Mortality	*1984 Rate*	*Average rate change per year 1978-84*	*Average rate change needed per year to reach the 1990 goal*
Total	10.8	-0.50	-0.30
White	9.4	-0.43	-0.07
Nonwhite	16.1	-0.85	-0.68
Black	18.4	-0.78	-1.07
Neonatal Mortality			
Total	7.0	-0.42	-0.08
Postneonatal Mortality			
Total	3.8	-0.08	-0.22
Low Birthweight			
Total	6.7	-0.07	-0.28
White	5.6	-0.05	-0.10
Nonwhite	11.1	-0.13	-0.35
Black	12.4	-0.08	-0.57
Prenatal Care			
Total	76.5	0.27	2.25
White	79.6	0.23	1.73
Nonwhite	64.1	0.45	4.32
Black	62.2	0.33	4.63

TABLE 1.6

Progress Toward Meeting the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for the Nation

Infant Mortality	*All Races*	*White*	*Nonwhite*	
			Black	*Total*
Change 1983-1984	-0.40	-0.30	-0.80	-0.70
Projected Change Needed 1983-1984	-0.31	-0.10	-1.03	-0.69

Low Birthweight	*All Races*	*White*	*Nonwhite*
Change 1983-1984	-0.10	-0.10	-0.30
Projected Rate Change Needed 1983-1984	-0.26	-0.10	-0.34
Early Prenatal Care			
Change 1983-1984	+0.30	+0.20	+0.70
Projected Rate Change Needed 1983-1984	+1.97	+1.51	+3.80

this objective is attained, five jurisdictions, (the District of Columbia, Georgia, Michigan, South Carolina, and Virginia), show inadequate annual rates of progress to meet the goal.

Objective 3: Postneonatal Mortality

Surgeon General's Objective: By 1990, the postneonatal mortality rate (deaths of infants age twenty-eight days to one year) should be reduced to no more than 2.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Findings: Both CDF and the Department project that the nation as a whole will not meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal. In addition, forty-four jurisdictions with sufficent postneonatal deaths to compute progress will not meet the goal. These are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington State, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

- Some of these states actually are moving in the wrong direction. These are Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington State, and Wisconsin.

CDF and the Department of Health and Human Services project that the nation will not meet the Surgeon General's overall objective for low birthweight and will not meet the goal for black infants.

Objective 4: Low-Birthweight Babies

Surgeon General's Objective: By 1990, low-birthweight babies (those weighing 5.5 pounds or less at birth) should constitute no more than 5 percent of all live births, and in no county or racial or ethnic subgroup of the population should more than 9 percent of all live births be low birthweight.

Findings: Both CDF and the Department project that the nation will not meet the Surgeon General's overall objective for low birthweight and will not meet the goal for black infants.

- CDF's analysis of state trends revealed that only ten states have met or will meet the objective for all races. These are Alaska, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington State, and Wisconsin. Six states (Arizona, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Oregon, and West Virginia), are moving in the wrong direction.
- Only seventeen states will meet the low birthweight goal for white infants.
- Only fifteen of the forty-two jurisdictions with sufficient numbers of black infant deaths to compute trends will reach the low birthweight goal. Ten states actually are moving in the wrong direction. These are Arizona, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- Only twenty of the forty-eight jurisdictions with statistically significant numbers of nonwhite low-birthweight births will meet the objective for nonwhite infants. These include: Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington State, and Wyoming. The other twenty-eight jurisdictions will not meet the goal.

Progress Toward the Early Prenatal Care Goal, All Races, 1984

Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress

Objective 5: Early Prenatal Care

Surgeon General's Objective: By 1990, 90 percent of all pregnant women should obtain prenatal care within the first three months of pregnancy.

Findings: Based on CDF's and the Department's analyses of recent trends, the nation will not meet the Surgeon General's goal.

- No state will reach the goal at its current rate of progress. Ten jurisdictions are moving in the wrong direction. These are Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Washington State.

Health and Social Programs for Mothers and Children

Major public health and social programs are inadequate to meet the national need created by persistent and widespread maternal and child poverty and loss of private health insurance. Stagnation in the nation's rate of progress in improving infant health has occurred at a time of persistently high unemployment and poverty rates, as well as massive changes in the American employment structure. These changes have led to the loss of millions of jobs with decent fringe benefits (such as health insurance), and the rapid growth of low-paying jobs with no health insurance. Yet public health programs have not responded to these major trends.

Children's access to private coverage depends on their parents' economic and employment status. And as that economic and employment picture has eroded for young families, so has children's health insurance status.

Between 1978 and 1984, the number of uninsured Americans increased by more than one-third, from 26 million to 35 million (Figure 1.5). There are numerous causes of this phenomenon, and all have long-term implications. First, poverty increased substantially during this same time period (usually resulting from unemployment or under-employment), and poverty itself results in a significantly greater likelihood that a family will be uninsured.

Second, eligibility for private health insurance among American families with children is closely related to their employment status. As a result, the persistently high unemployment pattern that has prevailed in the United States in the 1980s, and that shows no signs of disappearing, means greater loss of insurance among families.

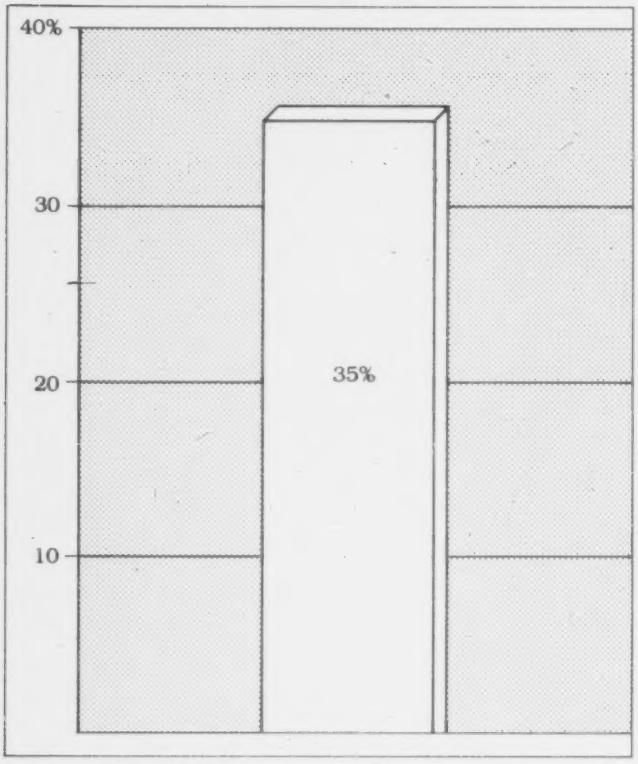
Third, major economic changes now occurring in the United States carry profound implications for Americans' access to employer-provided private health insurance. More than 75 percent of the Americans who have private insurance are covered through their employer. Over the past several years, there has been a notable shift in American employment patterns. The nation has begun to move away from higher paying manufacturing jobs that furnish decent fringe benefits, including private health insurance, and toward low-paying jobs (often in the service sector) that carry few or no benefits. When this shift is added to other trends—more poverty, rising unemployment, higher number of female-headed families in which the primary wage earner tends to have a lower paying service-sector job, and an increase in part-time employment—the elements of significant private disinsurance are all present. The employer-based private health insurance system—the bedrock of the American approach to health care financing for the non-elderly—simply has disappeared for millions of Americans.

As dependents, children's access to private coverage depends on their parents' economic and employment status. And as that economic and employment picture has eroded for young families, so has children's health insurance status. By 1984:

- One-third of all uninsured Americans younger than sixty-five were children younger than eighteen, even though children in that age group represented only 25 percent of all Americans younger than sixty-five.

FIGURE 1.5

Growth in the Number of Americans Without Health Insurance Coverage, Percent Change, 1978-1984

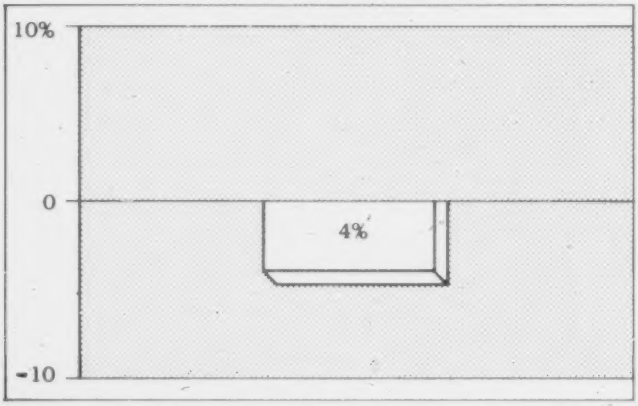


Between 1978 and 1984, the number of uninsured Americans increased by 35 percent.

Source: Margaret Sulvetta and Katherine Swartz, The Uninsured and Uncompensated Care, *Urban Institute, 1986.*

FIGURE 1.6

Reduction in Child Medicaid Recipients,* Percent Change, 1978-1985



Between 1978 and 1985, the actual number of child Medicaid recipients dropped 4 percent, from 11,405,000 to 10,969,300.

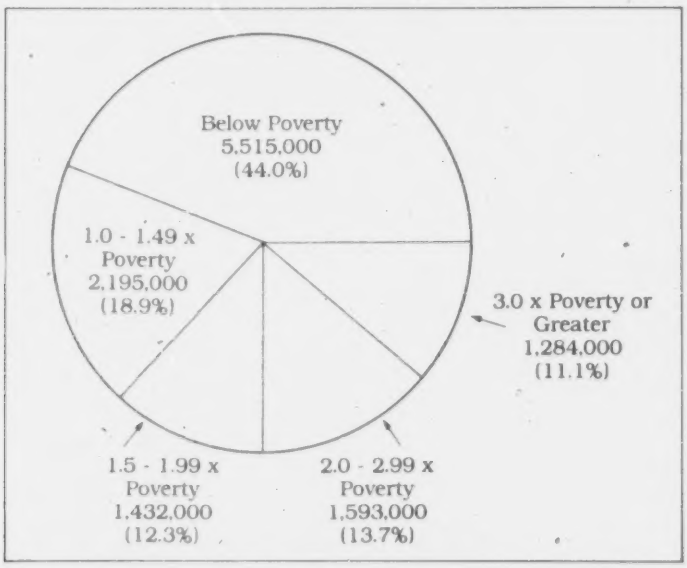
*This calculation excludes children whose Medicaid eligibility is based on their relationship to the Supplemental Security Income program.

Source: U.S. Health Care Financing Administration, published and unpublished data.

- One out of every three poor children and one out of every three women of childbearing age was uninsured.
- Three-quarters of uninsured children had a family income of less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level (Figure 1.7).
- The great majority of uninsured children were white, although black children were more likely to be uninsured (Figures 1.9 and 1.10).
- The lack of health insurance was greatest in the South, the region of the country with the highest infant mortality rates and the least generous public assistance programs. Nearly 55 percent of all uninsured Americans lived in the southern region of the nation.

FIGURE 1.7

Distribution of Uninsured Children by Family Income Relative to the Poverty Level, 1984



Source: Margaret Sulvetta and Katherine Swartz, The Uninsured and Uncompensated Care, *Urban Institute, 1986.*

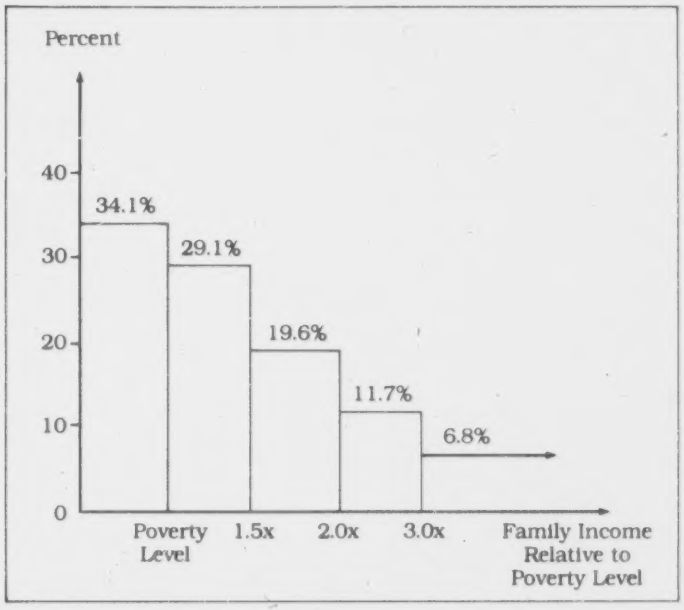
Some public health programs have been improved modestly during the past several years, but not sufficiently to meet enormous maternal and child health needs. In some cases, particularly Medicaid, improvements occurred in one part of a program while funding reductions occurred in other portions of the same program. Still other health programs simply were reduced in funding, either in absolute terms or compared to medical care inflation.

Beginning in 1984, Congress enacted a series of Medicaid reforms for pregnant women and children. First, it mandated that states provide coverage to all pregnant women and all children younger than five whose family incomes fall below state AFDC eligibility levels (Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, PL 98-369; Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986, PL 99-272). Then it gave states a new option of covering all pregnant women and children younger than five whose family incomes fall below the federal proverty level but exceed the states' very low AFDC eligibility levels (Sixth Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, PL 99-504). In addition, since 1982 between fifteen and twenty states on their own initiative have expanded the categories of pregnant women and children eligible for Medicaid. These reforms all have been of critical importance.

At the same time, however, there have been other serious and offsetting cuts in Medicaid eligibility. Many states have permitted their AFDC benefit levels to erode further. In 1986, thirty-two states maintained AFDC eligibility levels that were less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level (Table 2.21A). As a result, a shrinking percentage of poor pregnant women and children are eligible for benefits. Moreover, eligibility restrictions imposed on the AFDC program by Congress since 1981 have removed virtually all working poor families and many other families from the program. Because children's eligibility for Medicaid is tied closely to AFDC eligibility requirements, long-term erosion and cutbacks in AFDC

FIGURE 1.8

Percentage of Children in Each Family Income Group Who Are Uninsured, 1984



Source: Margaret Sulvetta and Katherine Swartz, The Uninsured and Uncompensated Care, *Urban Institute, 1986.*

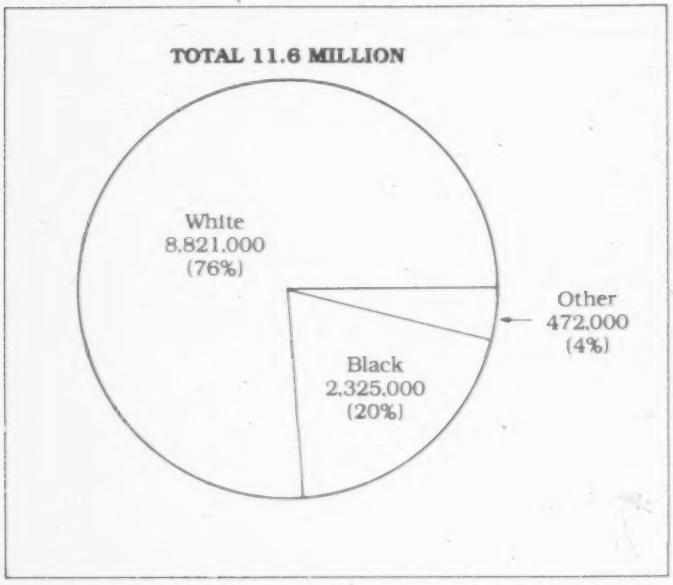
have undermined the Medicaid expansions enacted by Congress and the states during the past few years.

Beginning in April 1987, states will have the option to set Medicaid eligibility levels for children younger than five and pregnant women higher than their AFDC levels. But past experience with states' response to Medicaid maternal and child health options suggests that it will be many years before such an option is fully implemented in all states.

Federal and state reforms enacted since 1982 thus have had only the slightest impact on the number of children and pregnant women enrolled in Medicaid. In Fiscal Year 1985, after the Deficit Reduction Act took effect and after many states had expanded the categories of children eligible for Medicaid additionally, the number of children receiving Medicaid benefits totalled 10,969,293—only 148,645 more than in Fiscal Year 1984. This small expansion failed to offset earlier cutbacks and the effects of program erosion. The total number of children receiving Medicaid in Fiscal Year 1985 was lower than the number who had received benefits in 1978 (Figure 1.6).

FIGURE 1.9

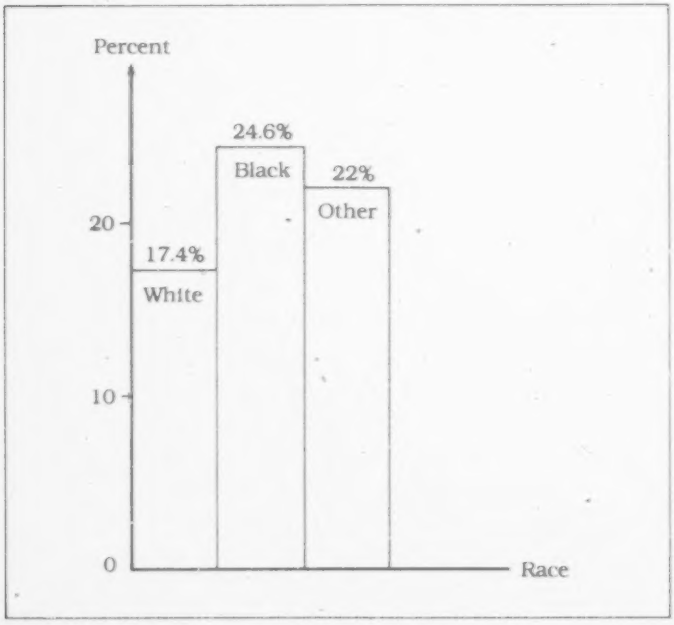
Racial Distribution of Uninsured Children (Under 18 Years of Age), 1984



Source: Margaret Sulvetta and Katherine Swartz, The Uninsured and Uncompensated Care, *Urban Institute, 1986.*

FIGURE 1.10

Percentage of Children in Each Racial Group Who Are Uninsured, 1984



Source: Margaret Sulvetta and Katherine Swartz, The Uninsured and Uncompensated Care, *Urban Institute, 1986.*

By 1986, states' lifeline public health programs reached only a fraction of those who needed aid:

Medicaid: Thirty-two states maintained eligibility levels for families with no income other than AFDC that were less than 50 percent of the federal poverty levels (Table 2.21A).

The Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): In no state are all women and children who are eligible for WIC actually served. Nationally WIC reached only 40 percent of eligible women and children in 1986. In eleven states (Nebraska, Arkansas, South Dakota, Washington State, California, Utah, Arizona, Idaho, Alaska, New Mexico, and Hawaii) fewer than one-third of all eligible women and children were served (Table 2.21D).

The Cost of Infant Death and Disability

By the end of this decade, at its current rate of progress, the nation will have spent at least $2.1 billion in first-year costs alone to care for the excess numbers of low-birthweight infants who need extensive medical care and whose tragic situations could have been averted had the nation moved more rapidly to reduce the incidence of low birthweight.

On average, the nation's annual rate of progress between 1978 and 1984 in reducing low birthweight has been only 40 percent of what it needs to be if the 1990 goal is to be achieved. At the nation's average annual rate of progress, we will not meet the Surgeon General's 1990 low birthweight goal until the year 2044. Given our consistently slow rate of progress and the absence of any foreseeable, significant improvement in the rate of progress during the rest of the decade, it is evident that the nation will continue to experience an excessive number of low-birthweight births. We estimate that in light of the nation's slow rate of progress in reducing low birthweight, between 1978 and 1990 the nation will experience an excess of 300,701 low-birthweight births (including 57,133 very low-birthweight births) that could have been avoided had progress been sufficient to achieve the goal (Table 1.7).

TABLE 1.7

Low Birthweight Trends and Projections

Year	*Actual Percent Of Low-Birthweight Births*	*Actual Number Of Low-Birthweight Births*	*Projected Percent Of Low-Birthweight Births*	*Projected Number Of Low-Birthweight Births*	*Excess Number Of Low-Birthweight Births*
1978	7.11%	236,342	7.108%	236,342	(0)
1979	6.94%	241,826	6.933%	241,727	99
1980	6.84%	246,292	6.758%	243,332	2,960
1981	6.81%	246,749	6.583%	238,452	8,297
1982	6.75%	248,104	6.408%	235,482	12,622
1983	6.82%	247,668	6.233%	226,489	21,179
1984	6.72%	246,105	6.058%	221,978	24,127
1985	6.65%	249,183	5.883%	220,561	28,622
1986	6.58%	246,804	5.708%	214,213	32,591
1987	6.51%	244,419	5.533%	207,851	36,567
1988	6.44%	242,027	5.358%	201,476	40,552
1989	6.37%	239,629	5.183%	195,086	44,543
1990	6.30%	237,223	5.008%	188,681	48,542
TOTAL		3,172,371		2,871,670	300,701

These excess low-birthweight births represent lost lives. Infants born at low birthweight are twenty times more likely than normal weight infants to die in the first year of life. Moreover, many of these infants become permanently disabled children who need a lifetime of medical care and supportive services. Low-birthweight infants are substantially more likely to be impaired for life by autism, retardation, cerebral palsy, epilepsy, learning disabilities, and vision and hearing disabilities.

The excess number of low-birthweight births also represents an enormous financial drain on the nation. Because low-birthweight infants need far greater levels of hospitalization, rehospitalization, and intensive medical care, we calculate that the *first year costs alone* that are involved in caring for the 300,701 excess low-birthweight babies born between 1978 and 1990 will amount to $2,103,830,500 by 1990. This expenditure does not take into account the long-term costs of specialized medical, educational, and social services that these infants may need, nor does it estimate the value of these children's lost productivity to the nation.

For the same money that we will spend over this time period to care for excessive numbers of low-birthweight infants, we could have:

- Provided 60,109,443 WIC monthly supplemental food packages;
- Provided comprehensive prenatal care to 3,187,000 women;
- Provided comprehensive maternity care (including delivery costs) to 701,277 women; or
- Provided comprehensive basic pediatric care to 4,207,661 additional infants and children.

By spending $2.1 billion on maternity care, WIC, or primary pediatric health care, we would have reduced infant low birthweight, disability, and mortality more rapidly and therefore could have achieved substantial long-term savings.

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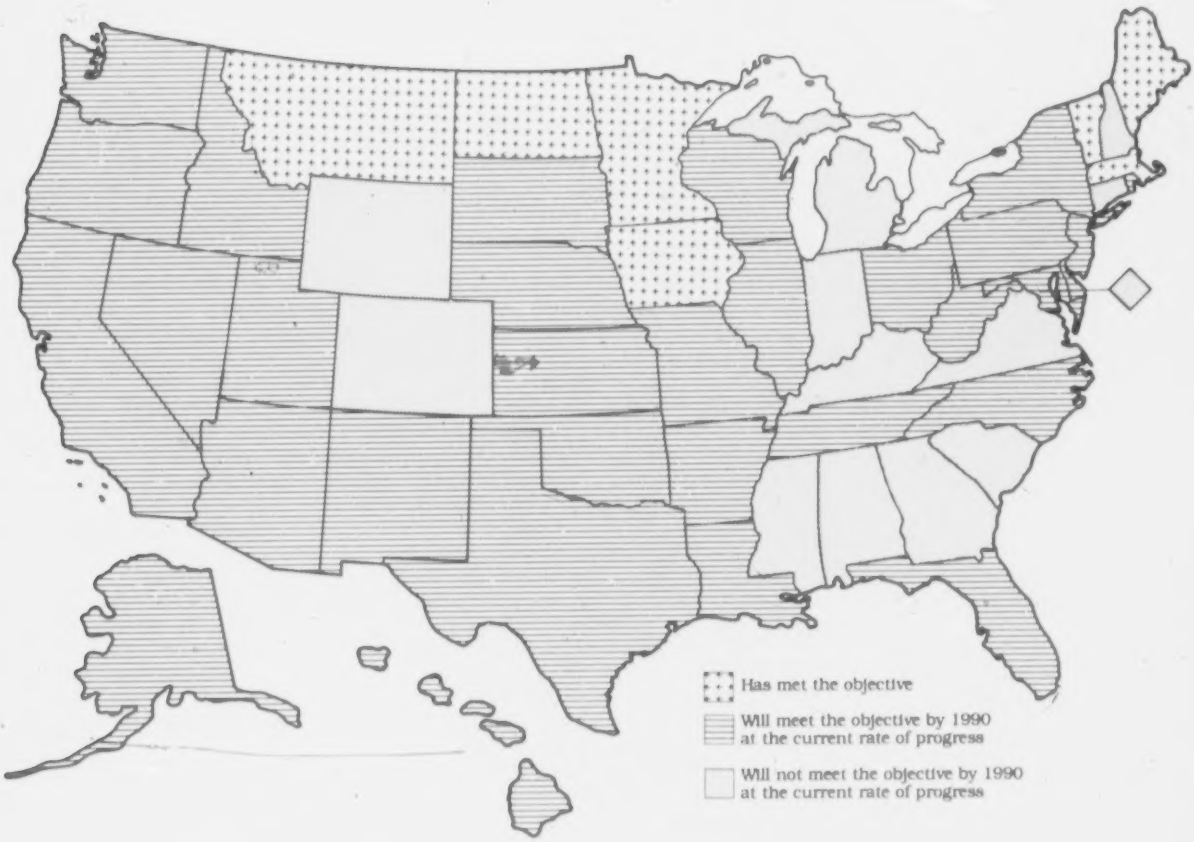
15. *Midcourse Review*, op. cit.
16. *Ibid.*

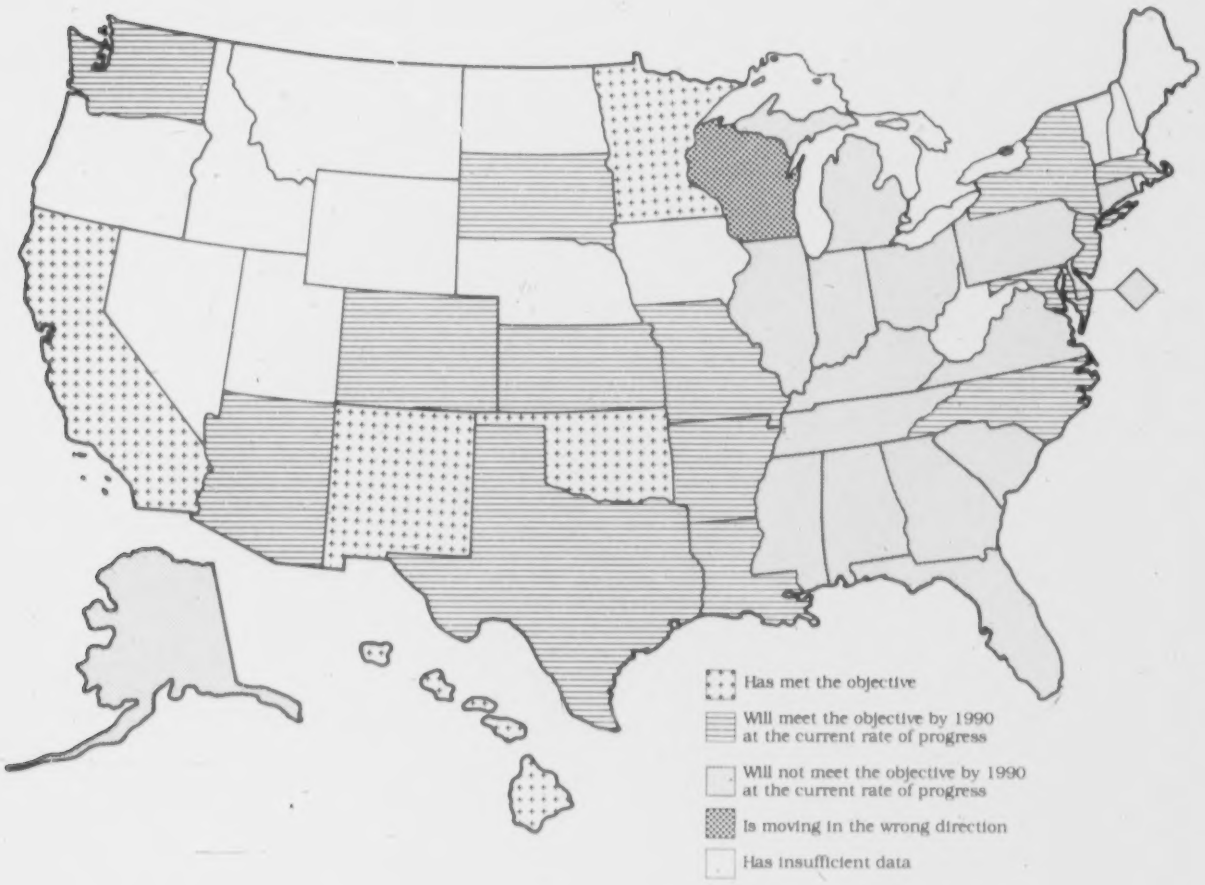
PART 2

State and City Data

Progress Toward the Infant Mortality Goal, All Races, 1984


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress

Progress Toward the Infant Mortality Goal, Nonwhite, 1984


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Is moving in the wrong direction
Has insufficient data

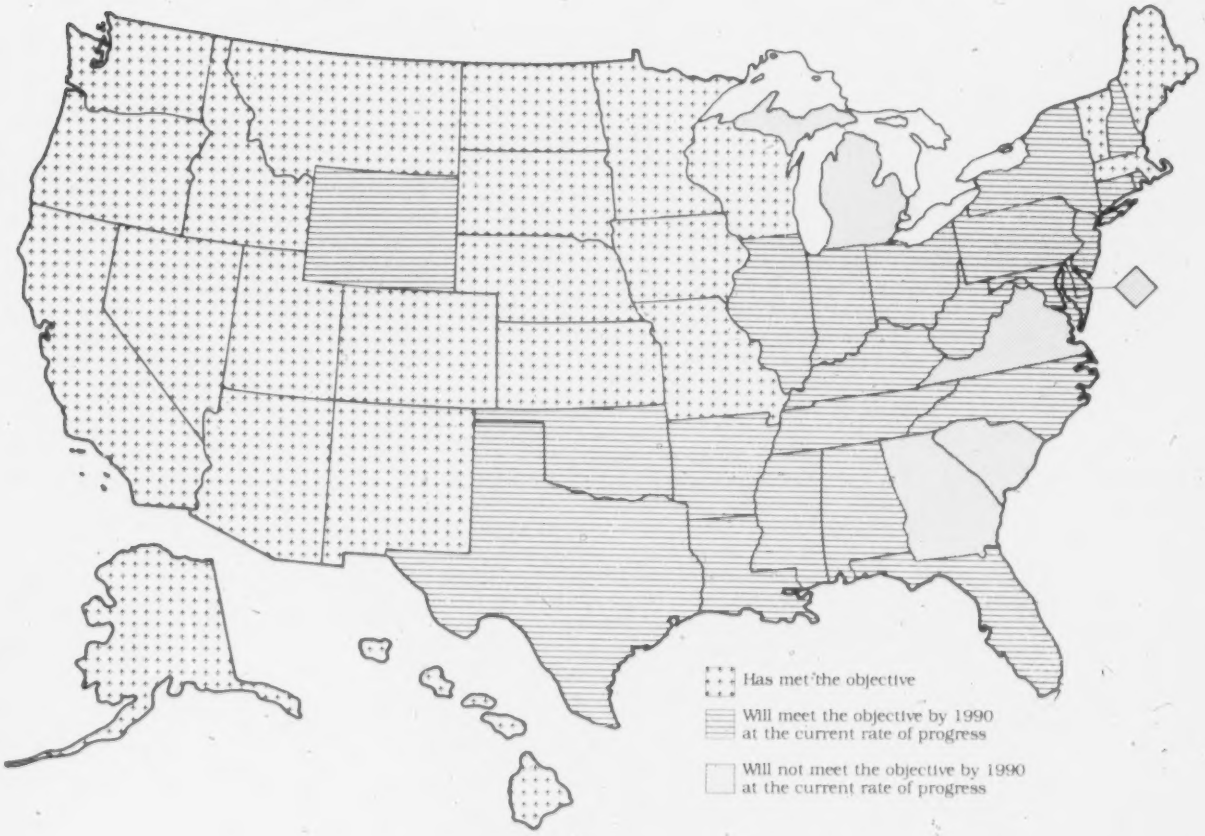
Progress Toward The Objectives:
Infant Mortality

Will the state meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for infant mortality for all races and nonwhites at the current rate of progress?

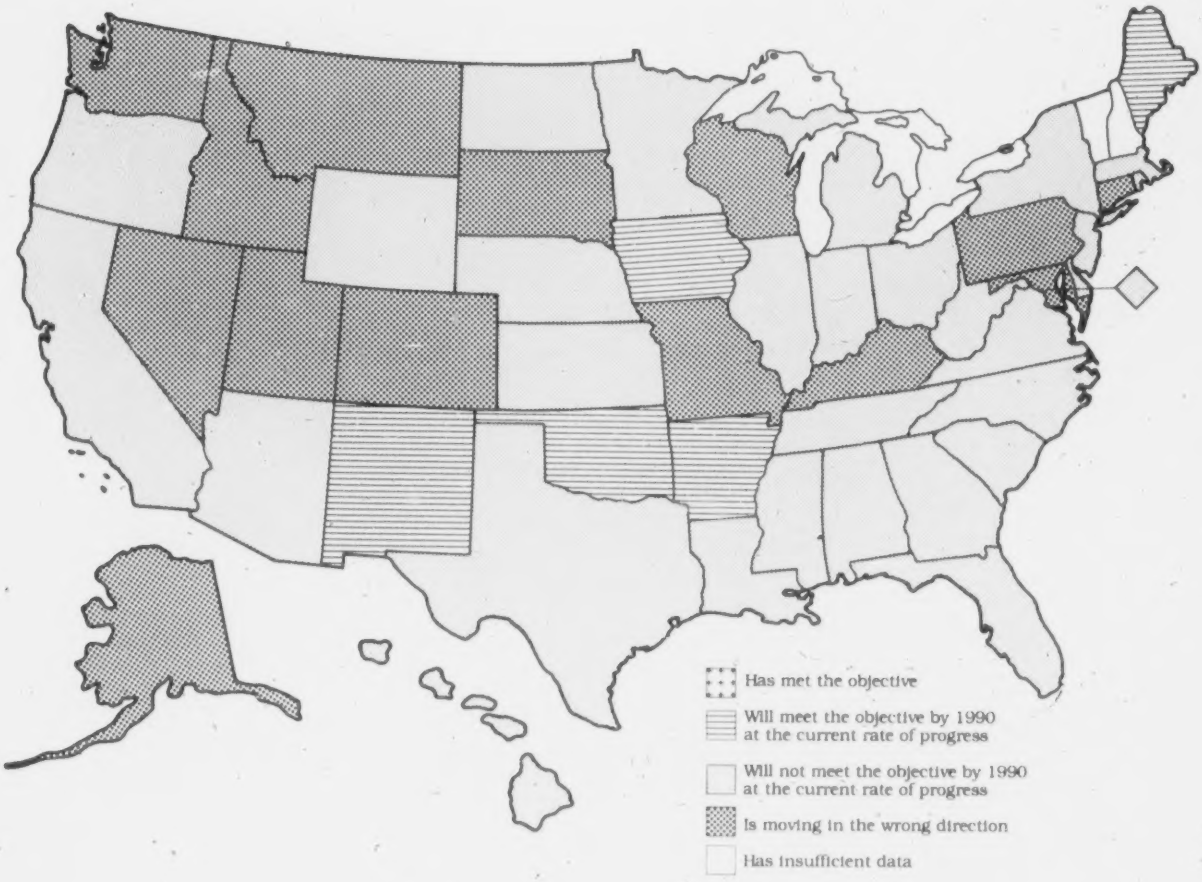
	All Races		*Nonwhite*	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
Alabama		N		N
Alaska	Y		N	
Arizona	Y			Y
Arkansas	Y		Y	
California	Y		Y	
Colorado		N	Y	
Connecticut		N		N
Delaware	Y			N
District of Columbia		N		N
Florida	Y			N
Georgia		N		N
Hawaii	Y		Y	
Idaho	Y		•	•
Illinois	Y			N
Indiana		N		N
Iowa	Y		•	•
Kansas		N	Y	
Kentucky		N		N
Louisiana	Y		Y	
Maine	Y		•	•
Maryland	Y		Y	
Massachusetts	Y		Y	
Michigan		N		N
Minnesota	Y		Y	
Mississippi		N		N
Missouri	Y		Y	
Montana	Y		•	•
Nebraska	Y		•	•
Nevada	Y		•	•
New Hampshire		N	•	•
New Jersey	Y		Y	
New Mexico	Y		Y	
New York	Y		Y	
North Carolina	Y		Y	
North Dakota	Y		•	•
Ohio	Y			N
Oklahoma	Y		Y	
Oregon	Y		•	•
Pennsylvania	Y			N
Rhode Island	Y		•	•
South Carolina		N		N
South Dakota	Y			N
Tennessee	Y			N
Texas	Y		Y	
Utah	Y		•	•
Vermont	Y		•	•
Virginia		N		N
Washington	Y		Y	
West Virginia	Y		•	•
Wisconsin	Y			N
Wyoming		N	•	•
United States	Y		Y	

**Insufficient data.*

Progress Toward the Neonatal Mortality Goal, All Races, 1984


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress

Progress Toward the Postneonatal Mortality Goal, All Races, 1984


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Is moving in the wrong direction
Has insufficient data

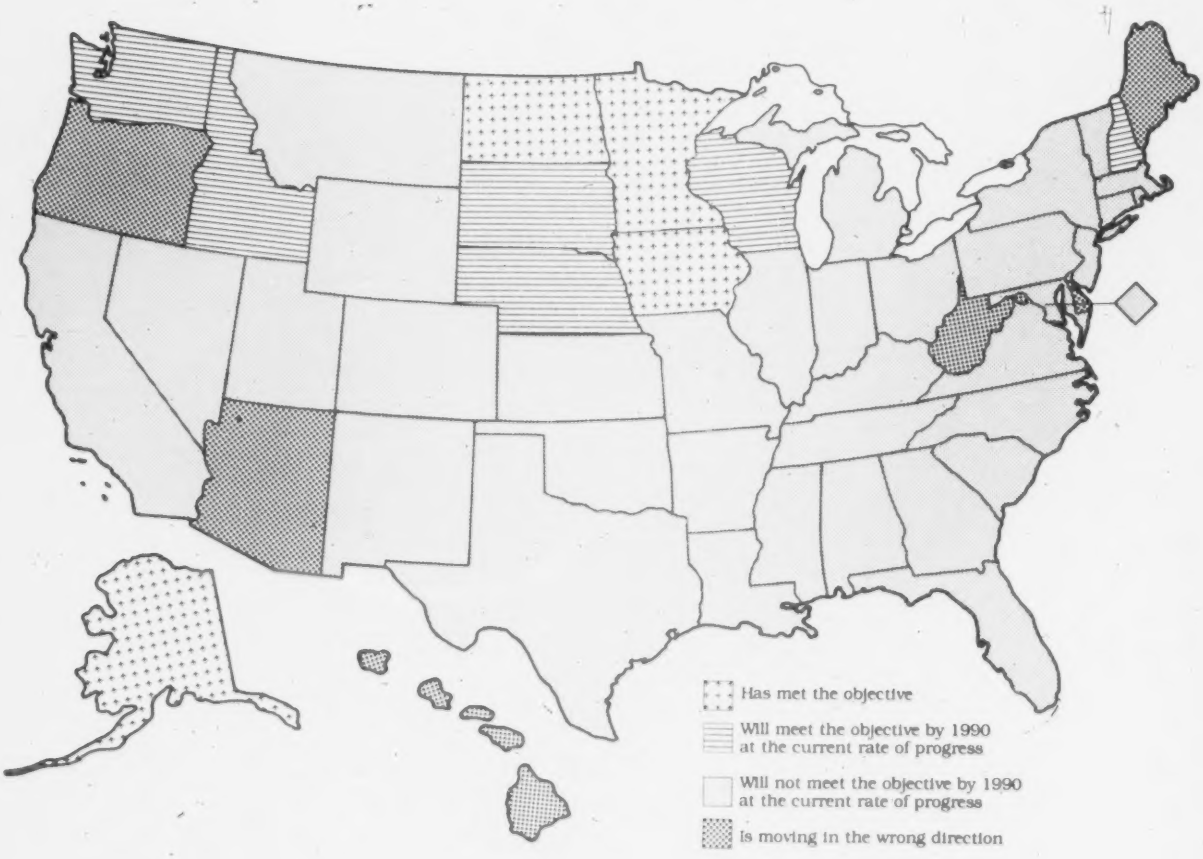
Progress Toward The Objectives:
Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality

Will the state meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for neonatal and postneonatal mortality at the current rate of progress?

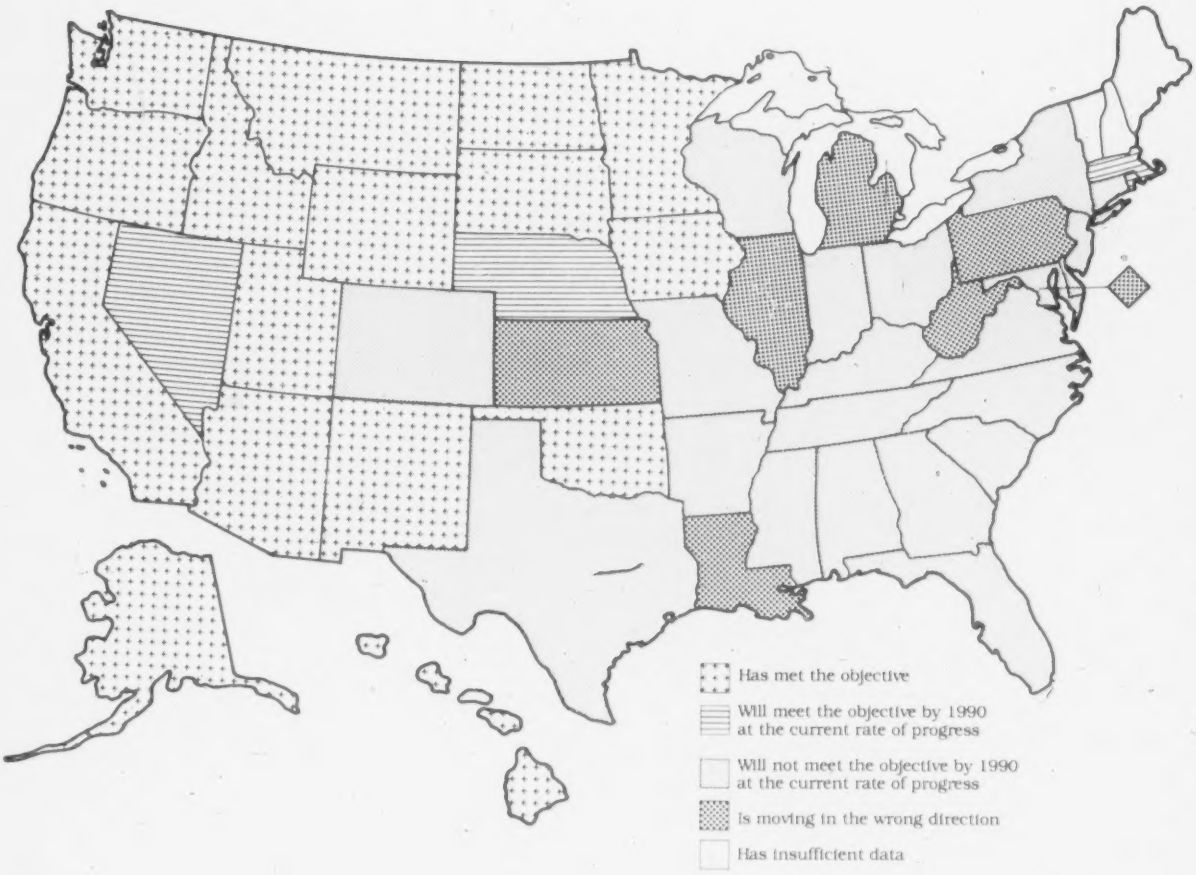
	Neonatal Mortality		*Postneonatal Mortality*	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
Alabama	Y			N
Alaska	Y			N
Arizona	Y			N
Arkansas	Y		Y	
California	Y			N
Colorado	Y			N
Connecticut	Y			N
Delaware	Y			N
District of Columbia		N		N
Florida	Y			N
Georgia		N		N
Hawaii	Y			N
Idaho	Y			N
Illinois	Y			N
Indiana	Y			N
Iowa	Y		Y	
Kansas	Y			N
Kentucky	Y			N
Louisiana	Y			N
Maine	Y		Y	
Maryland	Y			N
Massachusetts	Y			N
Michigan		N		N
Minnesota	Y			N
Mississippi	Y			N
Missouri	Y			N
Montana	Y			N
Nebraska	Y			N
Nevada	Y			N
New Hampshire	Y		•	•
New Jersey	Y			N
New Mexico	Y		Y	
New York	Y			N
North Carolina	Y			N
North Dakota	Y			N
Ohio	Y			N
Oklahoma	Y		Y	
Oregon	Y			N
Pennsylvania	Y			N
Rhode Island	Y			N
South Carolina		N		N
South Dakota	Y			N
Tennessee	Y			N
Texas	Y			N
Utah	Y			N
Vermont	Y		•	•
Virginia		N		N
Washington	Y			N
West Virginia	Y			N
Wisconsin	Y			N
Wyoming	Y			N
United States	Y			N

•*Insufficient data.*

Progress Toward the Low Birthweight Goal, All Races, 1984


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Is moving in the wrong direction

Progress Toward the Low Birthweight Goal, Nonwhite, 1984


Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Is moving in the wrong direction
Has insufficient data

Progress Toward The Objectives:
Low Birthweight

Will the state meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for low birthweight for all races and nonwhites at the current rate of progress?

	All Races		*Nonwhite*	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
Alabama		N		N
Alaska	Y		Y	
Arizona		N	Y	
Arkansas		N		N
California		N	Y	
Colorado		N		N
Connecticut		N		N
Delaware		N		N
District of Columbia		N		N
Florida		N		N
Georgia		N		N
Hawaii		N	Y	
Idaho	Y		Y	
Illinois		N		N
Indiana		N		N
Iowa	Y		Y	
Kansas		N		N
Kentucky		N		N
Louisiana		N		N
Maine		N	•	•
Maryland		N		N
Massachusetts		N	Y	
Michigan		N		N
Minnesota	Y		Y	
Mississippi		N		N
Missouri		N		N
Montana		N	Y	
Nebraska	Y		Y	
Nevada		N	Y	
New Hampshire		N	•	•
New Jersey		N		N
New Mexico		N	Y	
New York		N		N
North Carolina		N		N
North Dakota	Y		Y	
Ohio		N		N
Oklahoma		N	Y	
Oregon		N	Y	
Pennsylvania		N		N
Rhode Island		N	Y	
South Carolina		N		N
South Dakota	Y		Y	
Tennessee		N		N
Texas		N		N
Utah		N	Y	
Vermont		N	•	•
Virginia		N		N
Washington	Y		Y	
West Virginia		N		N
Wisconsin	Y			N
Wyoming		N	Y	
United States		N		N

**Insufficient data.*

Progress Toward the Early Prenatal Care Goal, All Races, 1984

Has met the objective
Will meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress
Will not meet the objective by 1990 at the current rate of progress

Progress Toward The Objectives:
Early Prenatal Care

Will the state meet the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for early prenatal care for all races and nonwhites at the current rate of progress?

	All Races		*Nonwhite*	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
Alabama		N		N
Alaska		N		N
Arizona		N		N
Arkansas		N		N
California		N		N
Colorado		N		N
Connecticut		N		N
Delaware		N		N
District of Columbia		N		N
Florida		N		N
Georgia		N		N
Hawaii		N		N
Idaho		N		N
Illinois		N		N
Indiana		N		N
Iowa		N		N
Kansas		N		N
Kentucky		N		N
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Michigan		N		N
Minnesota		N		N
Mississippi		N		N
Missouri		N		N
Montana		N		N
Nebraska		N		N
Nevada		N		N
New Hampshire		N		N
New Jersey		N		N
New Mexico	*	*	*	*
New York		N		N
North Carolina		N		N
North Dakota		N		N
Ohio		N		N
Oklahoma		N		N
Oregon		N		N
Pennsylvania		N		N
Rhode Island		N		N
South Carolina		N		N
South Dakota		N		N
Tennessee		N		N
Texas		N		N
Utah		N		N
Vermont		N		N
Virginia		N		N
Washington		N		N
West Virginia		N		N
Wisconsin		N		N
Wyoming		N		N
United States		N		N

**Insufficient data.*

State and City Ranking Tables

Infant mortality consists of neonatal and postneonatal mortality. In southern states, where infant mortality rates are among the highest in the country, infant mortality in 1984 was most heavily affected by high neonatal mortality rates. Western states ranked among the highest for postneonatal mortality.

TABLE 2.1A

Infant Mortality Rate, Total, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	North Dakota	8.1
2	Maine	8.4
3	Vermont	8.7
4	Iowa	8.8
5	Montana	8.8
6	Minnesota	8.9
7	Massachusetts	9.0
8	Utah	9.1
9	California	9.4
10	Arizona	9.5
11	New Mexico	9.6
12	Nebraska	9.6
13	Idaho	9.8
14	Oregon	9.9
15	Rhode Island	9.9
16	Hawaii	9.9
17	Wisconsin	9.9
18	South Dakota	10.0
19	Kansas	10.1
20	Colorado	10.2
21	New Hampshire	10.2
22	Washington	10.2
23	Connecticut	10.4
24	Missouri	10.4
25	Pennsylvania	10.4
26	Ohio	10.4
27	Texas	10.5
28	Nevada	10.5
29	Delaware	10.8
30	Florida	10.8
31	Arkansas	10.9
32	New Jersey	10.9
33	Oklahoma	11.0
34	West Virginia	11.0
35	New York	11.0
36	Wyoming	11.1
37	Indiana	11.1
38	Alaska	11.2
39	Kentucky	11.5
40	Michigan	11.7
41	Maryland	11.8
42	Tennessee	11.8
43	Louisiana	12.1
44	Illinois	12.1
45	Virginia	12.1
46	North Carolina	12.4
47	Georgia	12.9
48	Alabama	12.9
49	Mississippi	14.4
50	South Carolina	14.7
51	District of Columbia	21.0
	United States	10.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.1B

Neonatal Mortality Rate, Total, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Montana	4.5
2	North Dakota	4.5
3	Oregon	4.8
4	Idaho	5.0
5	Maine	5.1
6	Washington	5.4
7	South Dakota	5.5
8	Vermont	5.5
9	Minnesota	5.5
10	Utah	5.6
11	Arizona	5.7
12	Alaska	5.7
13	Colorado	5.8
14	Iowa	5.9
15	California	6.0
16	New Mexico	6.0
17	Nevada	6.0
18	Massachusetts	6.1
19	Nebraska	6.2
20	Wisconsin	6.3
21	Missouri	6.4
22	Kansas	6.5
23	Hawaii	6.5
24	Texas	6.6
25	Ohio	6.8
26	Arkansas	6.9
27	Florida	6.9
28	Rhode Island	7.0
29	Oklahoma	7.0
30	Wyoming	7.1
31	New Hampshire	7.1
32	West Virginia	7.1
33	Indiana	7.1
34	Pennsylvania	7.2
35	Kentucky	7.4
36	Connecticut	7.5
37	New York	7.5
38	New Jersey	7.5
39	Delaware	7.6
40	Tennessee	8.0
41	Louisiana	8.0
42	Illinois	8.1
43	Michigan	8.1
44	North Carolina	8.1
45	Maryland	8.1
46	Virginia	8.7
47	Georgia	8.7
48	Alabama	8.7
49	Mississippi	9.0
50	South Carolina	9.8
51	District of Columbia	16.0
	United States	7.0

TABLE 2.1C

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, Total, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Massachusetts	2.9
2	Connecticut	2.9
3	Rhode Island	2.9
4	Iowa	2.9
5	New Hampshire	3.1
6	Pennsylvania	3.2
7	Delaware	3.2
8	Maine	3.3
9	Hawaii	3.4
10	Minnesota	3.4
11	New Jersey	3.4
12	California	3.5
13	Nebraska	3.5
14	Virginia	3.5
15	New York	3.5
16	Utah	3.6
17	Kansas	3.6
18	New Mexico	3.6
19	North Dakota	3.6
20	Wisconsin	3.6
21	Michigan	3.7
22	Ohio	3.7
23	Maryland	3.7
24	Oklahoma	3.9
25	West Virginia	3.9
26	Arizona	3.9
27	Tennessee	3.9
28	Texas	3.9
29	Florida	3.9
30	Illinois	4.0
31	Indiana	4.0
32	Missouri	4.0
33	Wyoming	4.0
34	Louisiana	4.0
35	Arkansas	4.0
36	Kentucky	4.2
37	Alabama	4.2
38	Georgia	4.2
39	North Carolina	4.3
40	Colorado	4.3
41	Montana	4.4
42	South Dakota	4.5
43	Nevada	4.5
44	Idaho	4.7
45	Washington	4.8
46	South Carolina	4.9
47	District of Columbia	5.0
48	Oregon	5.1
49	Mississippi	5.4
50	Alaska	5.5
	United States	3.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Among whites, sixteen states have met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality. In 1984 most of the remaining states were within a percentage point of reaching the goal for whites.

Postneonatal infant mortality rates in 1984 were high among whites in western states. Some states, such as Alaska, Colorado, and South Dakota, rank among the best states on neonatal mortality but among the worst states on postneonatal mortality for whites.

TABLE 2.2A

Infant Mortality Rate, White, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	North Dakota	7.7
2	Hawaii	7.7
3	Delaware	8.4
4	Maine	8.4
5	Florida	8.5
6	Massachusetts	8.6
7	Iowa	8.8
8	Vermont	8.8
9	Arizona	8.8
10	Pennsylvania	8.8
11	South Dakota	8.8
12	Louisiana	8.9
13	Montana	8.9
14	Minnesota	8.9
15	Missouri	9.0
16	Utah	9.0
17	California	9.1
18	Wisconsin	9.2
19	Arkansas	9.2
20	Connecticut	9.2
21	Nebraska	9.2
22	Ohio	9.3
23	New Jersey	9.3
24	Alaska	9.3
25	Kansas	9.4
26	Michigan	9.4
27	New Mexico	9.4
28	Rhode Island	9.4
29	Illinois	9.5
30	Alabama	9.7
31	Texas	9.7
32	New York	9.8
33	Maryland	9.8
34	Tennessee	9.8
35	Idaho	9.8
36	Washington	9.9
37	Virginia	9.9
38	Colorado	9.9
39	North Carolina	9.9
40	Georgia	10.0
41	Oregon	10.0
42	Mississippi	10.0
43	Indiana	10.2
44	New Hampshire	10.2
45	Nevada	10.5
46	West Virginia	10.8
47	Kentucky	10.9
48	South Carolina	11.0
49	Oklahoma	11.1
50	Wyoming	11.2
	United States	9.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.2B

Neonatal Mortality Rate, White, 1984

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	North Dakota	4.5
2	Montana	4.6
3	Alaska	4.7
4	Oregon	4.9
5	Maine	5.0
6	Idaho	5.0
7	South Dakota	5.0
8	Washington	5.3
9	Utah	5.4
10	Missouri	5.5
11	Vermont	5.5
12	Minnesota	5.5
13	Colorado	5.6
14	Arizona	5.6
15	Florida	5.7
16	Arkansas	5.7
17	Wisconsin	5.8
18	California	5.8
19	Iowa	5.9
20	Nebraska	5.9
21	Massachusetts	5.9
22	Louisiana	5.9
23	Kansas	6.0
24	Ohio	6.1
25	Delaware	6.1
26	Pennsylvania	6.1
27	Nevada	6.1
28	Texas	6.2
29	New Mexico	6.2
30	Michigan	6.4
31	Tennessee	6.4
32	Indiana	6.6
33	Connecticut	6.6
34	Illinois	6.6
35	Georgia	6.6
36	Rhode Island	6.7
37	North Carolina	6.7
38	Maryland	6.7
39	New Jersey	6.8
40	Kentucky	6.9
41	New York	6.9
42	Alabama	6.9
43	West Virginia	7.0
44	Mississippi	7.0
45	Wyoming	7.0
46	New Hampshire	7.1
47	Virginia	7.2
48	Oklahoma	7.2
49	South Carolina	7.8
	United States	6.2

TABLE 2.2C

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, White, 1984

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	New Jersey	2.5
2	Connecticut	2.7
3	Massachusetts	2.7
4	Pennsylvania	2.7
5	Rhode Island	2.7
6	Alabama	2.7
7	Virginia	2.8
8	Florida	2.8
9	New York	2.8
10	Illinois	2.9
11	Iowa	2.9
12	Louisiana	3.0
13	Mississippi	3.0
14	Michigan	3.0
15	Maryland	3.1
16	New Hampshire	3.1
17	North Dakota	3.2
18	New Mexico	3.2
19	Arizona	3.2
20	Ohio	3.2
21	North Carolina	3.2
22	South Carolina	3.3
23	California	3.3
24	Georgia	3.3
25	Kansas	3.3
26	Nebraska	3.4
27	Wisconsin	3.4
28	Minnesota	3.4
29	Maine	3.4
30	Tennessee	3.4
31	Arkansas	3.5
32	Missouri	3.5
33	Texas	3.6
34	Utah	3.6
35	Indiana	3.6
36	South Dakota	3.8
37	West Virginia	3.8
38	Oklahoma	3.9
39	Kentucky	4.0
40	Wyoming	4.2
41	Colorado	4.3
42	Montana	4.3
43	Nevada	4.4
44	Alaska	4.6
45	Washington	4.6
46	Idaho	4.8
47	Oregon	5.0
	United States	3.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Infant mortality is a particularly serious problem among black Americans. The lowest reported state infant mortality rate in 1984 among blacks (14.2) was greater than the highest state rate among whites (11.2).

The highest rates of infant mortality tend to be concentrated in the South. Yet the highest black neonatal mortality rates were found in states outside of the South.

Black postneonatal mortality rates were generally twice as high as white postneonatal rates.

TABLE 2.3A

Infant Mortality Rate, Black, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Massachusetts	14.2
2	Oklahoma	14.8
3	California	15.6
4	Texas	15.8
5	New York	16.2
6	Arkansas	16.7
7	Arizona	16.9
8	Colorado	17.0
9	Maryland	17.0
10	Louisiana	17.4
11	Ohio	17.7
12	Missouri	18.3
13	Florida	18.4
14	New Jersey	18.4
15	Kentucky	18.4
16	Kansas	18.5
17	Georgia	18.5
18	Wisconsin	18.7
19	North Carolina	18.8
20	Tennessee	18.9
21	Indiana	19.1
22	Alabama	19.2
23	Connecticut	19.3
24	Delaware	19.4
25	Mississippi	19.5
26	Virginia	19.6
27	South Carolina	20.7
28	Washington	21.3
29	Pennsylvania	21.3
30	Illinois	22.0
31	Michigan	23.5
32	District of Columbia	24.3
	United States	18.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.3B

Neonatal Mortality Rate, Black, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Massachusetts	8.8
2	Oklahoma	9.2
3	California	9.7
4	Texas	9.7
5	New York	10.0
6	Arkansas	10.8
7	Florida	10.9
8	New Jersey	11.0
9	Ohio	11.1
10	Mississippi	11.4
11	Missouri	11.5
12	Louisiana	11.6
13	North Carolina	11.8
14	Kansas	11.8
15	Maryland	11.8
16	Wisconsin	12.2
17	Alabama	12.2
18	Indiana	12.3
19	Kentucky	12.5
20	Washington	12.6
21	Georgia	12.7
22	South Carolina	13.1
23	Tennessee	13.5
24	Virginia	13.6
25	Illinois	13.8
26	Connecticut	14.2
27	Pennsylvania	14.6
28	Michigan	16.9
29	District of Columbia	18.7
	United States	11.8

TABLE 2.3C

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, Black, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Maryland	5.2
2	Tennessee	5.4
3	Massachusetts	5.4
4	District of Columbia	5.5
5	Oklahoma	5.6
6	Louisiana	5.8
7	Georgia	5.9
8	California	5.9
9	Arkansas	6.0
10	Virginia	6.0
11	Texas	6.1
12	New York	6.2
13	Wisconsin	6.5
14	Ohio	6.6
15	Pennsylvania	6.6
16	Michigan	6.6
17	Missouri	6.8
18	Indiana	6.8
19	Alabama	7.0
20	North Carolina	7.0
21	New Jersey	7.4
22	Florida	7.5
23	South Carolina	7.6
24	Mississippi	8.0
25	Illinois	8.2
	United States	6.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Nonwhite infant mortality rates (including infants who were Asian, black, Native American, and other races) are not always consistent with black infant mortality rates. For example, in Washington State the 1984 black infant mortality rate was 21.3, while the nonwhite rate was 12.4.

Only one-third of states had nonwhite neonatal mortality rates better than the national average.

Postneonatal mortality is not always a problem among all populations within a given state. New Jersey had the best postneonatal mortality rates among whites in 1984, but its rates were among the worst for nonwhites and blacks.

TABLE 2.4A

Infant Mortality Rate, Nonwhite, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Minnesota	8.7
2	Oklahoma	10.2
3	California	10.6
4	New Mexico	10.6
5	Hawaii	10.6
6	Massachusetts	12.3
7	Washington	12.4
8	Colorado	12.5
9	Arizona	13.2
10	Texas	14.4
11	New York	14.8
12	Kansas	15.8
13	Maryland	15.9
14	Arkansas	16.0
15	South Dakota	16.1
16	Alaska	16.1
17	New Jersey	16.7
18	Wisconsin	16.7
19	Louisiana	16.9
20	Ohio	16.9
21	Connecticut	17.2
22	Missouri	17.3
23	Kentucky	17.3
24	Florida	17.7
25	Indiana	17.8
26	North Carolina	17.9
27	Georgia	18.2
28	Virginia	18.3
29	Tennessee	18.5
30	Delaware	18.6
31	Alabama	18.9
32	Mississippi	19.2
33	Pennsylvania	20.0
34	South Carolina	20.2
35	Illinois	20.5
36	Michigan	22.0
37	District of Columbia	24.1
	United States	16.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.4B

Neonatal Mortality Rate, Nonwhite, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Arizona	5.8
2	Washington	6.4
3	Oklahoma	6.5
4	California	6.5
5	Hawaii	7.0
6	Massachusetts	7.6
7	Colorado	8.1
8	Texas	8.7
9	New York	9.1
10	New Jersey	10.2
11	Kansas	10.3
12	Arkansas	10.3
13	Florida	10.5
14	Ohio	10.7
15	Wisconsin	10.8
16	Missouri	11.0
17	Maryland	11.0
18	North Carolina	11.2
19	Louisiana	11.2
20	Mississippi	11.2
21	Indiana	11.3
22	Kentucky	11.8
23	Alabama	12.1
24	Georgia	12.5
25	Connecticut	12.7
26	Virginia	12.8
27	South Carolina	12.8
28	Illinois	12.8
29	Tennessee	13.1
30	Pennsylvania	13.7
31	Michigan	15.6
32	District of Columbia	18.5
	United States	10.2

TABLE 2.4C

Postneonatal Mortality Rate, Nonwhite, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Hawaii	3.6
2	California	4.0
3	Oklahoma	4.1
4	Massachusetts	4.7
5	Maryland	4.9
6	Tennessee	5.3
7	Virginia	5.5
8	District of Columbia	5.6
9	Louisiana	5.6
10	Texas	5.7
11	New York	5.7
12	Arkansas	5.7
13	Georgia	5.7
14	Wisconsin	5.9
15	Washington	6.0
16	Ohio	6.3
17	Pennsylvania	6.3
18	Missouri	6.3
19	Michigan	6.4
20	Indiana	6.5
21	New Jersey	6.5
22	North Carolina	6.7
23	Alabama	6.8
24	Florida	7.2
25	Arizona	7.4
26	South Carolina	7.4
27	Illinois	7.7
28	Mississippi	8.0
	United States	5.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Low birthweight is the single largest cause of neonatal death. Ten of fourteen states with the highest incidence of low birthweight also had the highest neonatal mortality rates in 1984.

As might be expected, the states in which higher proportions of pregnant women fail to receive early prenatal care are the same states in which greater proportions of pregnant women receive no prenatal care or none until the last three months of pregnancy. For example, in New Mexico, two in every five infants born in 1984 were born to women who had no prenatal care in the first three months of pregnancy. One in eight New Mexico infants was born to a mother who had received late or no care.

TABLE 2.5A

Percent of Births that Were Low Birthweight, Total, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	North Dakota	4.8
2	Alaska	4.8
3	Iowa	4.9
4	Minnesota	4.9
5	New Hampshire	5.0
6	South Dakota	5.1
7	Washington	5.1
8	Idaho	5.1
9	Wisconsin	5.1
10	Oregon	5.2
11	Nebraska	5.4
12	Maine	5.5
13	Utah	5.6
14	Montana	5.8
15	California	5.9
16	Massachusetts	5.9
17	Rhode Island	6.0
18	Kansas	6.1
19	Vermont	6.1
20	Arizona	6.1
21	Indiana	6.3
22	Oklahoma	6.3
23	Ohio	6.4
24	Connecticut	6.6
25	Pennsylvania	6.6
26	Missouri	6.7
27	Nevada	6.7
28	Texas	6.8
29	West Virginia	6.9
30	Kentucky	6.9
31	Michigan	7.0
32	New Jersey	7.0
33	New York	7.0
34	Wyoming	7.1
35	Illinois	7.1
36	Virginia	7.2
37	Hawaii	7.2
38	Delaware	7.4
39	Florida	7.4
40	Maryland	7.4
41	Arkansas	7.5
42	New Mexico	7.6
43	Colorado	7.6
44	North Carolina	7.8
45	Alabama	7.9
46	Tennessee	7.9
47	Georgia	8.3
48	Louisiana	8.5
49	Mississippi	8.7
50	South Carolina	8.8
51	District of Columbia	12.5
	United States	6.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births by Timing of Mother's Entry into Prenatal Care, Total, 1984

TABLE 2.5B
Early Care

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Connecticut	85.6
2	Massachusetts	85.6
3	Rhode Island	85.5
4	Iowa	85.3
5	New Hampshire	84.6
6	Wisconsin	84.1
7	Maine	82.8
8	Vermont	82.3
9	North Dakota	82.0
10	New Jersey	82.0
11	Utah	82.0
12	Ohio	81.7
13	Kansas	81.5
14	Michigan	81.4
15	Wyoming	80.6
16	Virginia	80.3
17	Nebraska	79.9
18	Missouri	79.9
19	Minnesota	79.9
20	Maryland	79.3
21	Montana	79.0
22	Pennsylvania	78.9
23	North Carolina	78.2
24	Washington	78.1
25	Indiana	78.0
26	Delaware	78.0
27	Illinois	77.9
28	Louisiana	77.6
29	Colorado	77.2
30	Oregon	77.1
31	California	76.9
32	Idaho	76.5
33	Georgia	75.8
34	Hawaii	75.8
35	Nevada	75.8
36	Tennessee	75.7
37	Alaska	75.7
38	Kentucky	75.6
39	Mississippi	74.8
40	Alabama	73.6
41	South Dakota	72.7
42	New York	72.2
43	Arizona	71.7
44	West Virginia	71.2
45	Oklahoma	69.4
46	Arkansas	68.9
47	Texas	68.1
48	Florida	67.7
49	South Carolina	67.6
50	New Mexico	61.2
51	District of Columbia	60.3
	United States	76.5

TABLE 2.5C
Late or No Care

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Iowa	2.2
2	Rhode Island	2.2
3	New Hampshire	2.3
4	Massachusetts	2.3
5	Maine	2.4
6	Wisconsin	2.6
7	Connecticut	2.6
8	Vermont	2.7
9	North Dakota	2.7
10	Michigan	3.0
11	Utah	3.1
12	Nebraska	3.5
13	Minnesota	3.6
14	Ohio	3.6
15	Kansas	3.7
16	Delaware	3.7
17	Virginia	3.8
18	North Carolina	3.9
19	Maryland	4.0
20	Missouri	4.0
21	New Jersey	4.0
22	Wyoming	4.1
23	Montana	4.2
24	Mississippi	4.4
25	Illinois	4.4
26	Pennsylvania	4.4
27	Indiana	4.4
28	Hawaii	4.7
29	Louisiana	4.8
30	Alaska	4.8
31	Idaho	4.8
32	Washington	5.0
33	Georgia	5.1
34	California	5.1
35	Oregon	5.2
36	Tennessee	5.3
37	Kentucky	5.3
38	Colorado	5.4
39	Alabama	5.9
40	Nevada	6.0
41	West Virginia	6.3
42	South Dakota	6.6
43	South Carolina	7.7
44	Arkansas	7.9
45	Arizona	8.2
46	Oklahoma	8.5
47	Florida	8.9
48	New York	9.2
49	District of Columbia	10.0
50	Texas	10.6
51	New Mexico	13.2
	United States	5.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Low birthweight is a problem for many white infants. Low-birthweight rates among white infants that exceed the national average are not confined to any one region of the country.

Among the nine states in which the greatest percentage of white pregnant women received late or no prenatal care in 1984, seven had increases in the proportion of women receiving late or no prenatal care between 1983 and 1984.

TABLE 2.6A

Percent of Births that Were Low Birthweight, White, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Alaska	4.3
2	North Dakota	4.5
3	Wisconsin	4.6
4	Washington	4.7
5	Minnesota	4.7
6	Iowa	4.7
7	South Dakota	4.8
8	New Hampshire	5.0
9	Oregon	5.0
10	Idaho	5.0
11	Nebraska	5.0
12	California	5.1
13	District of Columbia	5.1
14	Illinois	5.3
15	Utah	5.4
16	Maryland	5.4
17	Maine	5.4
18	Ohio	5.5
19	Massachusetts	5.5
20	Kansas	5.5
21	Michigan	5.5
22	Pennsylvania	5.5
23	Missouri	5.6
24	Rhode Island	5.6
25	Connecticut	5.6
26	Indiana	5.7
27	New Jersey	5.7
28	Virginia	5.7
29	Montana	5.7
30	Louisiana	5.7
31	Alabama	5.7
32	New York	5.7
33	Oklahoma	5.8
34	Arizona	5.9
35	Georgia	5.9
36	Texas	6.0
37	Florida	6.0
38	Arkansas	6.0
39	Mississippi	6.0
40	Nevada	6.1
41	Hawaii	6.1
42	Delaware	6.1
43	North Carolina	6.1
44	Vermont	6.2
45	South Carolina	6.2
46	Kentucky	6.4
47	Tennessee	6.4
48	West Virginia	6.6
49	Wyoming	7.1
50	Colorado	7.3
51	New Mexico	7.8
	United States	5.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births by Timing of Mother's Entry into Prenatal Care, White, 1984

TABLE 2.6B
Early Care

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Connecticut	88.5
2	Rhode Island	87.4
3	Massachusetts	86.6
4	Wisconsin	86.1
5	Iowa	86.0
6	Louisiana	85.8
7	New Jersey	85.5
8	Maryland	85.4
9	Mississippi	85.3
10	New Hampshire	84.7
11	Virginia	84.4
12	Ohio	84.1
13	North Carolina	84.0
14	North Dakota	83.5
15	Michigan	83.3
16	Kansas	83.1
17	Utah	82.9
18	Maine	82.9
19	Georgia	82.6
20	Vermont	82.4
21	Missouri	82.3
22	Delaware	81.9
23	Pennsylvania	81.9
24	Montana	81.7
25	Nebraska	81.6
26	Illinois	81.6
27	Alabama	81.5
28	Minnesota	81.5
29	Wyoming	81.0
30	Indiana	79.9
31	Washington	79.5
32	Tennessee	79.5
33	Alaska	78.8
34	Hawaii	78.5
35	New York	78.2
36	Colorado	77.9
37	Nevada	77.9
38	Oregon	77.8
39	California	77.5
40	Kentucky	77.2
41	Idaho	76.8
42	South Carolina	76.7
43	South Dakota	76.7
44	District of Columbia	75.7
45	Arizona	74.1
46	Arkansas	73.8
47	Oklahoma	73.6
48	Florida	73.3
49	West Virginia	71.9
50	Texas	69.6
51	New Mexico	63.5
	United States	79.6

TABLE 2.6C
Late or No Care

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Rhode Island	1.8
2	Iowa	2.0
3	Connecticut	2.0
4	North Dakota	2.1
5	Massachusetts	2.1
6	Wisconsin	2.2
7	New Hampshire	2.3
8	Maine	2.4
9	Mississippi	2.4
10	Michigan	2.4
11	North Carolina	2.5
12	Maryland	2.5
13	Vermont	2.6
14	Utah	2.7
15	Delaware	2.8
16	Ohio	2.8
17	Louisiana	2.8
18	Minnesota	2.9
19	Virginia	2.9
20	Nebraska	3.0
21	Montana	3.1
22	New Jersey	3.1
23	Kansas	3.1
24	Missouri	3.4
25	Pennsylvania	3.5
26	Illinois	3.5
27	Hawaii	3.6
28	Alaska	3.6
29	Georgia	3.8
30	Indiana	3.9
31	Alabama	3.9
32	Wyoming	4.0
33	South Dakota	4.0
34	Tennessee	4.2
35	Washington	4.5
36	South Carolina	4.6
37	Idaho	4.7
38	Kentucky	4.9
39	Oregon	4.9
40	District of Columbia	5.0
41	California	5.0
42	Colorado	5.1
43	Nevada	5.4
44	West Virginia	6.1
45	Arkansas	6.4
46	New York	6.6
47	Oklahoma	6.9
48	Florida	7.2
49	Arizona	7.2
50	Texas	10.3
51	New Mexico	12.1
	United States	4.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In 1984, there was wide variation among states in the percentage of black infants born at low birthweight. A black infant born in Michigan or the District of Columbia was twice as likely as a black infant born in Alaska to have a low birthweight.

In those states that accounted for 99 percent of all black births in 1984, fewer than 75 percent of all infants were born to mothers receiving early prenatal care.

In states that accounted for two-thirds of all black births in 1984, 10 percent or more of black infants were born to mothers who received no care before the seventh month of pregnancy or none at all.

TABLE 2.7A

Percent of Births that Were Low Birthweight, Black, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Alaska	7.1
2	Hawaii	9.0
3	New Mexico	9.8
4	Nevada	10.2
5	Washington	10.5
6	Iowa	10.6
7	Minnesota	10.6
8	Oregon	10.9
9	Massachusetts	11.0
10	California	11.4
11	Oklahoma	11.5
12	Rhode Island	11.6
13	Nebraska	11.6
14	New York	11.7
15	Mississippi	11.7
16	Indiana	11.7
17	Delaware	11.8
18	Florida	11.9
19	Arizona	11.9
20	Virginia	12.0
21	Kentucky	12.0
22	Maryland	12.0
23	Alabama	12.1
24	Wisconsin	12.1
25	Kansas	12.1
26	North Carolina	12.2
27	Ohio	12.2
28	Texas	12.2
29	Arkansas	12.3
30	New Jersey	12.4
31	Missouri	12.6
32	Georgia	12.6
33	South Carolina	12.7
34	Connecticut	12.9
35	Colorado	13.0
36	Louisiana	13.1
37	Tennessee	13.2
38	West Virginia	13.4
39	Illinois	13.8
40	Pennsylvania	13.9
41	District of Columbia	14.2
42	Michigan	14.2
	United States	12.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births by Timing of Mother's Entry into Prenatal Care, Black, 1984

TABLE 2.7B

Early Care

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	New Hampshire	81.0
2	Wyoming	79.8
3	Montana	79.7
4	Massachusetts	75.5
5	Maine	74.3
6	North Dakota	74.2
7	Iowa	73.3
8	Hawaii	73.0
9	Michigan	72.3
10	Rhode Island	71.9
11	California	71.9
12	Idaho	71.8
13	Kansas	70.1
14	Alaska	69.8
15	Colorado	69.7
16	Wisconsin	68.5
17	Virginia	68.0
18	New Jersey	67.9
19	Utah	67.7
20	Missouri	67.1
21	Ohio	66.8
22	Connecticut	66.3
23	Washington	65.7
24	Illinois	65.3
25	Maryland	65.2
26	Oregon	65.2
27	Arizona	64.9
28	Louisiana	64.8
29	North Carolina	64.8
30	Delaware	64.4
31	Mississippi	63.5
32	Minnesota	63.4
33	Georgia	63.2
34	South Dakota	63.0
35	Tennessee	62.7
36	Nevada	62.4
37	Nebraska	61.6
38	Kentucky	61.1
39	Pennsylvania	59.0
40	Alabama	58.8
41	Indiana	58.5
42	Texas	58.2
43	District of Columbia	56.7
44	West Virginia	53.9
45	South Carolina	53.5
46	Arkansas	53.2
47	New Mexico	52.7
48	Oklahoma	51.4
49	New York	50.6
50	Florida	50.1
	United States	62.2

TABLE 2.7C

Late or No Care

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Hawaii	3.8
2	Massachusetts	4.4
3	Iowa	4.5
4	California	5.4
5	Michigan	5.5
6	Rhode Island	5.6
7	Virginia	6.2
8	Kansas	6.4
9	Mississippi	6.4
10	Wisconsin	6.5
11	Delaware	6.7
12	Connecticut	6.8
13	North Carolina	7.2
14	Missouri	7.3
15	Maryland	7.3
16	Illinois	7.5
17	Georgia	7.5
18	Louisiana	7.8
19	New Jersey	8.0
20	Colorado	8.0
21	Oregon	8.5
22	Ohio	8.5
23	Nevada	8.8
24	Nebraska	8.9
25	Tennessee	8.9
26	Alabama	9.5
27	Arizona	9.5
28	Washington	9.5
29	Indiana	9.8
30	Kentucky	10.0
31	Minnesota	10.6
32	Pennsylvania	11.1
33	District of Columbia	11.4
34	West Virginia	12.2
35	South Carolina	12.5
36	Texas	12.7
37	Arkansas	12.7
38	Florida	14.3
39	New Mexico	14.5
40	Oklahoma	15.4
41	New York	19.2
	United States	9.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

The record for early prenatal care among infants born to nonwhite mothers was poor in all states in 1984. However, in some states, lack of adequate prenatal care is a particularly serious problem. For example, in New Mexico and South Dakota, only half of all nonwhite babies were born to mothers who received early care. In South Dakota, one in five babies was born to a mother who received late or no care.

TABLE 2.8A

Percent of Births that Were Low Birthweight, Nonwhite, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Alaska	6.1
2	South Dakota	6.3
3	New Mexico	6.6
4	Montana	6.9
5	North Dakota	7.3
6	Arizona	7.4
7	Oregon	7.4
8	Hawaii	7.6
9	Minnesota	7.8
10	Idaho	7.9
11	Washington	8.0
12	Oklahoma	8.3
13	Utah	8.7
14	California	8.7
15	Iowa	8.8
16	Nevada	9.6
17	Nebraska	9.7
18	Massachusetts	9.8
19	Rhode Island	10.1
20	Wisconsin	10.3
21	Kansas	10.9
22	New York	10.9
23	Colorado	11.0
24	Indiana	11.2
25	Virginia	11.4
26	Delaware	11.4
27	Texas	11.5
28	Mississippi	11.6
29	Maryland	11.6
30	Florida	11.6
31	New Jersey	11.6
32	North Carolina	11.7
33	Kentucky	11.7
34	Ohio	11.8
35	Arkansas	12.0
36	Alabama	12.0
37	Connecticut	12.2
38	Missouri	12.3
39	Georgia	12.5
40	South Carolina	12.6
41	West Virginia	12.8
42	Louisiana	12.8
43	Tennessee	13.0
44	Illinois	13.1
45	Pennsylvania	13.3
46	Michigan	13.5
47	District of Columbia	14.2
	United States	11.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births by Timing of Mother's Entry into Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1984

TABLE 2.8B
Early Care

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	New Hampshire	79.5
2	Maine	76.9
3	Massachusetts	76.6
4	Hawaii	74.9
5	California	74.6
6	Wyoming	73.2
7	Michigan	72.7
8	Iowa	70.3
9	New Jersey	70.0
10	Virginia	69.0
11	Kansas	68.9
12	Colorado	68.9
13	Rhode Island	68.8
14	Connecticut	68.2
15	Washington	68.0
16	Ohio	67.8
17	Oregon	67.8
18	Missouri	67.7
19	Alaska	67.4
20	Idaho	67.3
21	Maryland	66.7
22	North Dakota	66.7
23	Illinois	66.2
24	Wisconsin	66.2
25	Nevada	65.9
26	Delaware	65.4
27	North Carolina	65.3
28	Louisiana	65.1
29	Vermont	64.5
30	Utah	64.1
31	Georgia	63.6
32	Mississippi	63.5
33	Tennessee	63.0
34	Kentucky	61.5
35	Indiana	60.2
36	Pennsylvania	60.2
37	Nebraska	60.1
38	Texas	60.0
39	Montana	59.5
40	Alabama	59.0
41	Arizona	58.9
42	Minnesota	58.0
43	District of Columbia	56.8
44	West Virginia	56.0
45	Arkansas	53.8
46	South Carolina	53.7
47	Oklahoma	53.3
48	New York	53.1
49	Florida	51.1
50	New Mexico	50.8
51	South Dakota	50.4
	United States	64.1

TABLE 2.8C
Late or No Care

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Massachusetts	4.4
2	Hawaii	5.1
3	Michigan	5.5
4	California	5.5
5	Virginia	6.1
6	Connecticut	6.4
7	Rhode Island	6.4
8	Mississippi	6.5
9	Delaware	6.6
10	Wisconsin	6.9
11	North Carolina	7.0
12	Maryland	7.0
13	Iowa	7.0
14	Missouri	7.1
15	Illinois	7.3
16	New Jersey	7.4
17	Georgia	7.5
18	Louisiana	7.8
19	Wyoming	7.9
20	Alaska	8.0
21	Kansas	8.0
22	Ohio	8.2
23	Washington	8.8
24	Tennessee	8.8
25	Oregon	8.9
26	Colorado	9.1
27	Nevada	9.3
28	Indiana	9.4
29	Alabama	9.5
30	Nebraska	9.5
31	North Dakota	9.5
32	Idaho	9.6
33	Kentucky	9.7
34	Utah	9.8
35	Pennsylvania	10.7
36	District of Columbia	11.2
37	West Virginia	11.2
38	Texas	12.2
39	Montana	12.3
40	South Carolina	12.4
41	Arkansas	12.5
42	Minnesota	13.1
43	Arizona	13.2
44	Florida	14.0
45	Oklahoma	14.6
46	New York	17.8
47	New Mexico	17.9
48	South Dakota	21.5
	United States	9.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Babies born to teen mothers are more likely to experience low birthweight than those born to older mothers. However, in 1984 there was wide variation among states in the incidence of low birthweight among infants born to teens. An infant born to a teen mother in South Carolina in 1984 was two and one-half times more likely to be born at low birthweight than one born to a teen in North Dakota.

Teen mothers are among those least likely to receive adequate prenatal care. Even in the state with the best rankings on this table, one in three babies born to teens in 1984 had mothers who did not receive early prenatal care. In states representing more than half of teen births, 10 percent or more received late or no care.

TABLE 2.9A

Percent of Births to Teens that Were Low Birthweight, Total, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	North Dakota	5.1
2	Alaska	6.2
3	New Hampshire	6.3
4	Idaho	6.7
5	Oregon	7.1
6	Washington	7.2
7	Arizona	7.2
8	Montana	7.3
9	South Dakota	7.4
10	Minnesota	7.4
11	Iowa	7.4
12	California	7.6
13	Nebraska	7.8
14	Nevada	7.8
15	Wisconsin	7.9
16	Maine	8.1
17	Oklahoma	8.4
18	West Virginia	8.6
19	New Mexico	8.7
20	Utah	8.8
21	Indiana	8.8
22	Massachusetts	8.9
23	Ohio	9.0
24	Kentucky	9.0
25	Texas	9.2
26	Wyoming	9.2
27	Rhode Island	9.3
28	Kansas	9.3
29	Missouri	9.4
30	Vermont	9.4
31	Arkansas	9.7
32	Pennsylvania	9.8
33	Michigan	9.9
34	Delaware	9.9
35	Maryland	10.0
36	Colorado	10.0
37	Illinois	10.1
38	Virginia	10.1
39	New York	10.1
40	Hawaii	10.2
41	Connecticut	10.2
42	North Carolina	10.2
43	Tennessee	10.4
44	Florida	10.5
45	Alabama	10.7
46	Georgia	10.8
47	New Jersey	11.2
48	Mississippi	11.5
49	Louisiana	11.6
50	District of Columbia	12.2
51	South Carolina	12.5
	United States	9.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births to Teens by Timing of Mother's Entry into Prenatal Care, Total, 1984

TABLE 2.9B
Early Care

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Maine	67.1
2	Utah	65.9
3	Iowa	65.2
4	Rhode Island	64.2
5	Wisconsin	61.7
6	North Dakota	61.3
7	Massachusetts	61.2
8	Kansas	61.1
9	Wyoming	60.8
10	Michigan	60.5
11	Ohio	60.2
12	Vermont	60.1
13	New Hampshire	60.1
14	Louisiana	60.0
15	Connecticut	58.8
16	Kentucky	58.3
17	Mississippi	57.6
18	Alaska	57.5
19	Montana	57.4
20	California	57.3
21	Missouri	57.3
22	Virginia	57.2
23	North Carolina	57.0
24	Idaho	56.8
25	Delaware	56.6
26	Minnesota	56.3
27	Indiana	56.1
28	Hawaii	55.8
29	Maryland	55.5
30	New Jersey	55.3
31	Georgia	55.3
32	Nebraska	54.9
33	Tennessee	54.4
34	Illinois	54.3
35	Washington	54.2
36	Nevada	53.9
37	Pennsylvania	53.7
38	Oregon	52.3
39	Arizona	51.8
40	Colorado	51.6
41	Alabama	51.5
42	Arkansas	50.6
43	South Dakota	50.6
44	West Virginia	48.8
45	Oklahoma	48.3
46	Texas	45.7
47	New York	44.1
48	District of Columbia	43.3
49	South Carolina	42.9
50	Florida	41.4
51	New Mexico	39.9
	United States	53.7

TABLE 2.9C
Late or No Care

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Maine	5.0
2	Rhode Island	5.7
3	Iowa	6.2
4	New Hampshire	6.2
5	Utah	6.5
6	Vermont	6.9
7	Wisconsin	7.4
8	North Dakota	7.5
9	Mississippi	7.8
10	Massachusetts	7.8
11	Michigan	7.9
12	Ohio	8.0
13	Delaware	8.1
14	Hawaii	8.4
15	Kansas	8.5
16	Louisiana	8.5
17	North Carolina	8.6
18	Missouri	8.8
19	Connecticut	8.8
20	Indiana	8.9
21	Minnesota	9.0
22	Montana	9.2
23	Maryland	9.4
24	Wyoming	9.5
25	Virginia	9.5
26	Kentucky	9.7
27	Georgia	9.8
28	Nebraska	9.9
29	California	9.9
30	Tennessee	10.3
31	Illinois	10.3
32	Alaska	10.4
33	Idaho	10.5
34	Pennsylvania	10.6
35	New Jersey	11.3
36	Washington	11.8
37	Alabama	12.0
38	Nevada	12.2
39	Oregon	12.9
40	Colorado	12.9
41	West Virginia	13.1
42	Arkansas	13.5
43	South Dakota	14.3
44	Oklahoma	15.4
45	District of Columbia	15.7
46	South Carolina	15.7
47	Arizona	16.0
48	Florida	17.6
49	Texas	19.3
50	New York	20.7
51	New Mexico	22.8
	United States	11.9

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Low birthweight among infants born to white teens in 1984 was not concentrated in any one region in the country. Furthermore, there was wide disparity between the best and worst states in the proportion of low-birthweight births among white infants born to teens.

In 1984, white teens were less likely than older white mothers to receive adequate prenatal care. However, they were more likely to receive early care than their black counterparts. While only 50.3 percent of black births to teens in Mississippi in 1984 occurred to mothers who received early prenatal care, 70.6 percent of infants born to white Mississippi teens had mothers who received care during the first trimester of pregnancy.

TABLE 2.10A

Percent of Births to Teens that Were Low Birthweight, White, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	North Dakota	5.1
2	Alaska	5.9
3	New Hampshire	6.2
4	Nebraska	6.5
5	California	6.5
6	Wisconsin	6.6
7	Idaho	6.6
8	Washington	6.6
9	Maryland	6.8
10	Nevada	6.9
11	Alabama	7.0
12	Oregon	7.0
13	Arizona	7.1
14	Iowa	7.1
15	Minnesota	7.1
16	Louisiana	7.4
17	Virginia	7.4
18	Illinois	7.5
19	South Dakota	7.5
20	Arkansas	7.6
21	Ohio	7.6
22	Oklahoma	7.7
23	Indiana	7.7
24	Montana	7.8
25	Michigan	7.8
26	Rhode Island	7.9
27	Texas	7.9
28	Massachusetts	8.0
29	Missouri	8.0
30	Pennsylvania	8.0
31	North Carolina	8.0
32	Maine	8.1
33	Florida	8.1
34	Mississippi	8.2
35	Georgia	8.3
36	New York	8.3
37	Kentucky	8.3
38	Kansas	8.3
39	West Virginia	8.3
40	Utah	8.4
41	Tennessee	8.6
42	Connecticut	8.6
43	New Mexico	8.7
44	South Carolina	8.8
45	New Jersey	8.9
46	Delaware	8.9
47	Hawaii	9.4
48	Colorado	9.5
49	Vermont	9.5
50	Wyoming	9.6
	United States	7.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births to Teens by Timing of Mother's Entry into Prenatal Care, White, 1984

TABLE 2.10B
Early Care

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Mississippi	70.6
2	Louisiana	69.1
3	Utah	67.5
4	Maine	67.1
5	Iowa	65.9
6	Rhode Island	65.6
7	Wisconsin	64.4
8	Georgia	63.8
9	North Carolina	63.6
10	North Dakota	63.5
11	Kansas	63.1
12	Ohio	63.0
13	Maryland	62.9
14	Michigan	62.2
15	Connecticut	61.8
16	Virginia	61.5
17	Montana	61.4
18	Wyoming	61.1
19	Massachusetts	61.0
20	Vermont	60.2
21	Alabama	60.0
22	New Hampshire	60.0
23	Kentucky	59.7
24	Delaware	59.1
25	Hawaii	58.8
26	Indiana	58.7
27	Missouri	58.5
28	Minnesota	58.4
29	Alaska	58.4
30	Tennessee	57.6
31	California	57.5
32	Pennsylvania	57.3
33	Idaho	57.1
34	Nevada	57.1
35	Illinois	56.5
36	New Jersey	56.4
37	Nebraska	56.3
38	Arkansas	55.7
39	South Dakota	55.4
40	Washington	55.1
41	Arizona	53.2
42	Oregon	53.1
43	South Carolina	52.1
44	Oklahoma	52.0
45	Colorado	51.9
46	West Virginia	49.6
47	New York	48.8
48	Texas	47.2
49	Florida	46.2
50	New Mexico	41.2
	United States	56.7

TABLE 2.10C
Late or No Care

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Maine	4.9
2	North Dakota	5.5
3	Rhode Island	5.7
4	Iowa	5.7
5	Mississippi	5.8
6	Utah	5.9
7	Louisiana	6.1
8	North Carolina	6.2
9	New Hampshire	6.4
10	Wisconsin	6.4
11	Maryland	6.6
12	Ohio	6.7
13	Vermont	6.9
14	Michigan	7.1
15	Delaware	7.5
16	Minnesota	7.5
17	Kansas	7.6
18	Montana	7.6
19	Massachusetts	7.7
20	Indiana	7.9
21	Alaska	7.9
22	Missouri	8.1
23	Connecticut	8.2
24	Georgia	8.5
25	Virginia	8.5
26	Pennsylvania	8.6
27	Alabama	8.9
28	Tennessee	9.1
29	South Dakota	9.1
30	Wyoming	9.2
31	Kentucky	9.2
32	Nebraska	9.4
33	Illinois	9.8
34	California	9.9
35	Idaho	10.5
36	Washington	11.1
37	Nevada	11.4
38	New Jersey	11.4
39	South Carolina	11.5
40	Arkansas	11.6
41	Oregon	12.3
42	Colorado	12.5
43	West Virginia	12.6
44	Oklahoma	13.6
45	Arizona	15.2
46	Florida	16.2
47	New York	17.5
48	Texas	19.3
49	New Mexico	21.9
	United States	10.9

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Infants born to black teen mothers are at greater risk of low birthweight than those born to other teen mothers. For example, in 1984 the lowest per-state percentage of low birthweight among infants born to white teen mothers (North Dakota) was about half as large as the lowest per-state percentage of low birthweight among infants born to black teen mothers (Nevada).

In 1984, two in three black births to teens in West Virginia occurred to mothers who did not receive early prenatal care, compared to one in three black births to teens in Massachusetts. One in four infants born to black teens in New York in 1984 had a mother who received late or no prenatal care.

TABLE 2.11A

Percent of Births to Teens that Were Low Birthweight, Black, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Nevada	10.1
2	Delaware	11.3
3	Washington	11.5
4	Iowa	11.5
5	California	12.2
6	District of Columbia	12.4
7	Minnesota	12.6
8	New York	12.8
9	Missouri	12.8
10	Maryland	12.9
11	Wisconsin	13.0
12	North Carolina	13.1
13	Ohio	13.2
14	Illinois	13.3
15	Georgia	13.3
16	Indiana	13.4
17	Oklahoma	13.4
18	Mississippi	13.4
19	Texas	13.6
20	Massachusetts	13.6
21	Arizona	13.6
22	Arkansas	13.7
23	Connecticut	13.8
24	New Jersey	13.8
25	Florida	13.9
26	Virginia	14.0
27	Kentucky	14.1
28	Kansas	14.1
29	Michigan	14.2
30	Tennessee	14.4
31	Pennsylvania	14.6
32	Nebraska	14.6
33	Alabama	14.6
34	Louisiana	15.2
35	South Carolina	15.5
36	Colorado	16.5
	United States	13.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births to Teens by Timing of Mother's Entry into Prenatal Care, Black, 1984

TABLE 2.11B
Early Care

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Massachusetts	62.7
2	Iowa	60.6
3	Rhode Island	60.1
4	California	57.6
5	Michigan	57.3
6	Wisconsin	55.6
7	Missouri	54.3
8	New Jersey	54.1
9	Delaware	53.3
10	Hawaii	53.3
11	Kansas	52.8
12	Louisiana	52.3
13	Connecticut	52.2
14	Colorado	51.7
15	Illinois	51.6
16	Ohio	51.6
17	Virginia	51.1
18	Mississippi	50.3
19	Arizona	49.3
20	Kentucky	49.0
21	Nebraska	48.9
22	North Carolina	48.7
23	Maryland	48.3
24	Tennessee	47.7
25	Minnesota	47.2
26	Georgia	47.0
27	Washington	46.9
28	Alaska	46.2
29	Oregon	46.0
30	Nevada	44.3
31	Pennsylvania	43.8
32	District of Columbia	43.5
33	Indiana	43.3
34	Alabama	42.4
35	Arkansas	41.0
36	Texas	40.3
37	New York	36.4
38	South Carolina	35.4
39	Florida	34.6
40	Oklahoma	34.4
41	West Virginia	32.3
	United States	47.0

TABLE 2.11C
Late or No Care

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Massachusetts	8.2
2	Mississippi	8.8
3	Delaware	8.8
4	California	9.2
5	Michigan	9.4
6	Wisconsin	9.9
7	Connecticut	10.0
8	Missouri	10.1
9	Louisiana	10.5
10	Kansas	10.7
11	Illinois	10.8
12	Virginia	10.9
13	Georgia	11.0
14	New Jersey	11.2
15	Nebraska	11.6
16	North Carolina	11.7
17	Ohio	11.9
18	Maryland	12.1
19	Nevada	12.2
20	Tennessee	12.8
21	Kentucky	12.9
22	Indiana	13.9
23	Washington	14.6
24	Colorado	15.2
25	Alabama	15.3
26	District of Columbia	15.5
27	Pennsylvania	16.2
28	Arizona	16.2
29	Minnesota	17.1
30	Arkansas	17.2
31	South Carolina	19.1
32	Texas	19.3
33	Florida	19.6
34	Oklahoma	21.6
35	West Virginia	22.6
36	New York	25.8
	United States	14.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

One in six infants born to nonwhite teens in Rhode Island in 1984 was low birthweight, compared to one in seventeen infants born that year to all mothers in the state.

More than half of all nonwhite teen births in 1984 occurred in states in which more than half such infants were born to mothers who did not receive early prenatal care. Furthermore, one in four nonwhite infants born to teens in New York, New Mexico, and South Dakota in 1984 had mothers who received no care or none before the seventh month.

TABLE 2.12A

Percent of Births to Teens that Were Low Birthweight, Nonwhite, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Alaska	6.6
2	Arizona	7.8
3	Oregon	7.9
4	New Mexico	8.4
5	Minnesota	8.9
6	Washington	10.0
7	Oklahoma	10.1
8	Nevada	10.4
9	Hawaii	10.4
10	Delaware	11.1
11	Iowa	11.1
12	California	11.2
13	Wisconsin	12.0
14	District of Columbia	12.2
15	New York	12.8
16	Missouri	12.8
17	North Carolina	12.9
18	Maryland	12.9
19	Utah	13.0
20	Ohio	13.1
21	Indiana	13.2
22	Illinois	13.3
23	Georgia	13.3
24	Mississippi	13.3
25	Massachusetts	13.5
26	Arkansas	13.5
27	Texas	13.5
28	Nebraska	13.5
29	New Jersey	13.7
30	Kansas	13.7
31	Connecticut	13.8
32	Virginia	13.9
33	Florida	13.9
34	Michigan	13.9
35	Kentucky	13.9
36	Tennessee	14.3
37	Colorado	14.3
38	West Virginia	14.4
39	Pennsylvania	14.5
40	Alabama	14.6
41	Louisiana	15.1
42	South Carolina	15.5
43	Rhode Island	15.8
	United States	13.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Percent of Births to Teens by Timing of Mother's Entry into Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1984

TABLE 2.12B
Early Care

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Massachusetts	62.3
2	Wyoming	57.6
3	Michigan	57.2
4	Rhode Island	56.9
5	California	56.8
6	Iowa	56.7
7	Alaska	56.5
8	Hawaii	54.7
9	Missouri	54.4
10	New Jersey	54.2
11	Wisconsin	53.5
12	Delaware	53.5
13	Kansas	52.6
14	Louisiana	52.4
15	Connecticut	52.3
16	North Dakota	52.1
17	Ohio	51.8
18	Illinois	51.6
19	Idaho	51.5
20	Virginia	51.2
21	Mississippi	50.4
22	Colorado	49.3
23	North Carolina	49.2
24	Washington	49.1
25	Kentucky	49.0
26	Nebraska	48.6
27	Maryland	48.5
28	Tennessee	47.7
29	Georgia	47.0
30	Arizona	46.4
31	Nevada	45.7
32	Minnesota	45.1
33	Utah	44.7
34	Oregon	44.4
35	Montana	44.2
36	Pennsylvania	43.9
37	Indiana	43.6
38	District of Columbia	43.5
39	Alabama	42.4
40	Arkansas	41.2
41	Texas	40.3
42	South Dakota	38.9
43	Oklahoma	38.9
44	New York	36.7
45	South Carolina	35.5
46	New Mexico	35.2
47	Florida	34.7
48	West Virginia	32.8
	United States	47.3

TABLE 2.12C
Late or No Care

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Massachusetts	8.5
2	Hawaii	8.6
3	Mississippi	8.8
4	Delaware	8.9
5	Michigan	9.4
6	California	9.7
7	Connecticut	10.0
8	Missouri	10.2
9	Wisconsin	10.4
10	Louisiana	10.6
11	Illinois	10.9
12	Virginia	11.0
13	Georgia	11.0
14	New Jersey	11.2
15	North Carolina	11.4
16	Iowa	11.5
17	Ohio	11.8
18	Nebraska	11.9
19	Maryland	12.1
20	Kansas	12.3
21	Tennessee	12.8
22	Kentucky	12.9
23	Alaska	13.4
24	Indiana	13.9
25	Nevada	14.1
26	Utah	14.2
27	Montana	14.5
28	Alabama	15.3
29	District of Columbia	15.5
30	Washington	15.5
31	North Dakota	16.0
32	Pennsylvania	16.1
33	Colorado	16.3
34	Arkansas	17.0
35	Minnesota	17.0
36	Oregon	17.7
37	Arizona	18.8
38	South Carolina	19.1
39	Texas	19.4
40	Florida	19.6
41	Oklahoma	20.2
42	West Virginia	21.9
43	New York	25.7
44	New Mexico	26.3
45	South Dakota	26.9
	United States	14.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In southern states low-birthweight births to teens account for a larger proportion of all low-birthweight births than in other states.

The proportions of all births to teens in 1984 were highest in southern states. The proportion of births to teenagers younger than fifteen was also highest in the South. In Mississippi, the percentage of births to teens younger than fifteen was three times the national average in 1984.

TABLE 2.13A

Percent of All Low-Birthweight Infants Born to Teens, Total, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	North Dakota	9.1
2	New Hampshire	10.9
3	Minnesota	11.9
4	Alaska	12.3
5	Montana	13.0
6	Massachusetts	13.6
7	Utah	13.7
8	Colorado	14.0
9	Nebraska	14.0
10	Idaho	14.0
11	Nevada	14.4
12	Iowa	14.4
13	Connecticut	14.6
14	California	14.6
15	Hawaii	14.6
16	Washington	14.6
17	Oregon	15.0
18	New York	15.0
19	Wyoming	15.1
20	Vermont	15.5
21	Wisconsin	15.6
22	South Dakota	15.7
23	Rhode Island	15.7
24	New Jersey	16.3
25	Arizona	16.8
26	Maryland	17.1
27	Pennsylvania	17.2
28	Michigan	17.5
29	District of Columbia	17.5
30	Virginia	17.7
31	New Mexico	18.0
32	Maine	18.1
33	Kansas	18.1
34	Illinois	18.4
35	Delaware	18.5
36	Ohio	18.8
37	Indiana	19.7
38	Missouri	19.9
39	Florida	20.8
40	Texas	21.1
41	Oklahoma	21.4
42	North Carolina	21.6
43	West Virginia	22.2
44	Tennessee	22.8
45	Georgia	23.2
46	Louisiana	23.8
47	Kentucky	23.9
48	Alabama	24.5
49	South Carolina	24.6
50	Arkansas	25.8
51	Mississippi	28.2
	United States	18.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.13B

Percent of All Births to Mothers Under 20, Total, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Minnesota	7.9
2	North Dakota	8.5
3	New Hampshire	8.6
4	Utah	8.7
5	Massachusetts	9.0
6	Connecticut	9.4
7	Iowa	9.4
8	Alaska	9.6
9	Nebraska	9.7
10	Vermont	10.0
11	Wisconsin	10.1
12	New Jersey	10.2
13	Rhode Island	10.3
14	Montana	10.3
15	Hawaii	10.4
16	Washington	10.4
17	New York	10.4
18	Colorado	10.7
19	Idaho	10.7
20	South Dakota	10.8
21	Oregon	10.9
22	California	11.2
23	Wyoming	11.6
24	Pennsylvania	11.7
25	Kansas	11.8
26	Maine	12.2
27	Nevada	12.2
28	Michigan	12.4
29	Virginia	12.6
30	Maryland	12.8
31	Illinois	13.0
32	Ohio	13.4
33	Delaware	13.8
34	Missouri	14.0
35	Indiana	14.1
36	Arizona	14.3
37	Florida	14.7
38	Texas	15.7
39	New Mexico	15.7
40	Oklahoma	16.2
41	North Carolina	16.5
42	South Carolina	17.2
43	Tennessee	17.4
44	Louisiana	17.6
45	West Virginia	17.7
46	Georgia	17.8
47	District of Columbia	18.0
48	Alabama	18.2
49	Kentucky	18.3
50	Arkansas	19.9
51	Mississippi	21.2
	United States	13.1

TABLE 2.13C

Percent of All Births to Mothers Under 15, Total, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Minnesota	0.1
2	Iowa	0.1
3	Massachusetts	0.1
4	Colorado	0.1
5	Nebraska	0.1
6	Wisconsin	0.1
7	Oregon	0.1
8	Washington	0.1
9	Kansas	0.2
10	Connecticut	0.2
11	Arizona	0.2
12	New York	0.2
13	California	0.2
14	Missouri	0.2
15	West Virginia	0.2
16	Pennsylvania	0.2
17	Indiana	0.2
18	Ohio	0.2
19	New Mexico	0.2
20	Nevada	0.2
21	Michigan	0.3
22	Virginia	0.3
23	New Jersey	0.3
24	Illinois	0.3
25	Oklahoma	0.3
26	Maryland	0.3
27	Texas	0.4
28	Florida	0.4
29	Tennessee	0.4
30	Kentucky	0.4
31	Delaware	0.4
32	North Carolina	0.4
33	Alabama	0.4
34	South Carolina	0.5
35	Arkansas	0.5
36	Georgia	0.5
37	Louisiana	0.5
38	District of Columbia	0.5
39	Mississippi	0.9
	United States	0.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In some states, in 1984 a relatively low percentage of low-birthweight births was attributable to teen mothers. For example, while New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming had the highest percentages of low-birthweight births among all white mothers, white teens in these states made only a moderate contribution to all low-birthweight births that year.

Of the ten states in 1984 in which the highest percentage of white births occurred to teen mothers, eight were southern states.

TABLE 2.14A

Percent of All Low-Birthweight Infants Born to Teens, White, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	North Dakota	8.6
2	Alaska	9.8
3	New Jersey	10.7
4	New Hampshire	10.8
5	Minnesota	10.8
6	Nebraska	11.1
7	Connecticut	11.4
8	Maryland	11.6
9	Hawaii	12.0
10	New York	12.0
11	Nevada	12.1
12	Massachusetts	12.2
13	Wisconsin	12.3
14	Montana	12.3
15	Illinois	13.1
16	Virginia	13.2
17	Utah	13.2
18	Colorado	13.4
19	Rhode Island	13.5
20	Iowa	13.6
21	South Dakota	13.9
22	Idaho	13.9
23	California	14.0
24	Washington	14.2
25	Pennsylvania	14.2
26	Michigan	14.2
27	Delaware	14.4
28	Oregon	14.9
29	Wyoming	15.0
30	Florida	15.5
31	Vermont	15.6
32	Arizona	16.0
33	Kansas	16.4
34	Ohio	16.4
35	North Carolina	17.1
36	Missouri	17.1
37	Louisiana	17.2
38	New Mexico	17.2
39	Indiana	17.4
40	Alabama	17.6
41	South Carolina	17.8
42	Maine	18.1
43	Georgia	19.2
44	Oklahoma	19.3
45	Texas	19.3
46	Mississippi	19.8
47	Tennessee	20.3
48	Arkansas	21.4
49	West Virginia	22.2
50	Kentucky	23.1
	United States	15.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.14B

Percent of All Births to Mothers Under 20, White, 1984

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	District of Columbia	4.1
2	New Jersey	6.8
3	Minnesota	7.1
4	Alaska	7.3
5	Connecticut	7.5
6	North Dakota	7.6
7	Hawaii	7.8
8	Massachusetts	8.3
9	New York	8.3
10	Wisconsin	8.5
11	Utah	8.5
12	New Hampshire	8.6
13	Nebraska	8.6
14	South Dakota	9.0
15	Montana	9.0
16	Iowa	9.0
17	Maryland	9.2
18	Illinois	9.3
19	Rhode Island	9.5
20	Pennsylvania	9.8
21	Delaware	9.9
22	Washington	10.0
23	Vermont	10.0
24	Michigan	10.0
25	Virginia	10.0
26	Colorado	10.3
27	Idaho	10.5
28	Oregon	10.6
29	Nevada	10.7
30	Kansas	10.8
31	California	11.0
32	Wyoming	11.1
33	Florida	11.4
34	Ohio	11.8
35	Missouri	11.9
36	Maine	12.2
37	South Carolina	12.6
38	Indiana	12.8
39	North Carolina	13.0
40	Louisiana	13.3
41	Arizona	13.3
42	Georgia	13.8
43	Alabama	14.4
44	Mississippi	14.5
45	Texas	14.5
46	Oklahoma	14.6
47	Tennessee	15.3
48	New Mexico	15.4
49	Arkansas	17.0
50	West Virginia	17.6
51	Kentucky	17.7
	United States	11.1

TABLE 2.14C

Percent of All Births to Mothers Under 15, White, 1984

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Massachusetts	0.1
2	Kansas	0.1
3	Illinois	0.1
4	Virginia	0.1
5	New Jersey	0.1
6	Pennsylvania	0.1
7	Connecticut	0.1
8	Michigan	0.1
9	Ohio	0.1
10	Missouri	0.1
11	Washington	0.1
12	Colorado	0.1
13	Maryland	0.1
14	New York	0.1
15	Oregon	0.1
16	Indiana	0.1
17	Florida	0.1
18	South Carolina	0.1
19	North Carolina	0.1
20	Mississippi	0.1
21	Arizona	0.2
22	Louisiana	0.2
23	Georgia	0.2
24	Tennessee	0.2
25	Alabama	0.2
26	California	0.2
27	Arkansas	0.2
28	West Virginia	0.2
29	New Mexico	0.2
30	Oklahoma	0.2
31	Texas	0.3
32	Kentucky	0.3
	United States	0.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In states representing nearly 60 percent of all black teen births in 1984, low-birthweight births to black teens accounted for at least one in four of all black low-birthweight births.

In 1984 there was wide variation among states in the proportion of all black births that occurred to mothers younger than twenty. For example, the percentage in Arkansas was four times that in Hawaii.

TABLE 2.15A

Percent of All Low-Birthweight Infants Born to Teens, Black, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Washington	17.9
2	District of Columbia	18.7
3	California	19.6
4	New York	20.8
5	Colorado	21.5
6	Maryland	23.2
7	Massachusetts	23.3
8	Michigan	23.9
9	Connecticut	24.4
10	Nevada	25.0
11	Virginia	25.0
12	Minnesota	25.1
13	Kansas	25.4
14	Ohio	25.6
15	Pennsylvania	25.7
16	Arizona	25.7
17	Delaware	25.8
18	Illinois	26.1
19	Iowa	26.8
20	Oklahoma	26.9
21	Missouri	27.0
22	North Carolina	27.0
23	Georgia	27.1
24	New Jersey	27.2
25	Tennessee	27.3
26	Texas	27.6
27	Louisiana	28.6
28	Kentucky	29.1
29	Indiana	29.4
30	Florida	29.4
31	South Carolina	30.0
32	Alabama	30.6
33	Wisconsin	31.0
34	Arkansas	32.8
35	Mississippi	33.0
36	Nebraska	34.2
	United States	26.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.15B

Percent of All Births to Mothers Under 20, Black, 1984

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Hawaii	7.2
2	Utah	12.3
3	Alaska	13.7
4	Washington	16.3
5	Colorado	17.1
6	California	18.3
7	Massachusetts	18.8
8	New York	18.9
9	Rhode Island	19.5
10	New Mexico	19.5
11	Oregon	20.5
12	Minnesota	21.2
13	Virginia	21.5
14	District of Columbia	21.5
15	Maryland	21.6
16	West Virginia	21.7
17	Kansas	21.9
18	Arizona	22.5
19	Connecticut	22.8
20	Oklahoma	23.0
21	Ohio	23.6
22	Michigan	23.8
23	New Jersey	24.5
24	Pennsylvania	24.5
25	South Carolina	24.6
26	Iowa	24.6
27	Louisiana	24.7
28	Texas	24.8
29	Kentucky	24.8
30	Tennessee	25.0
31	Florida	25.1
32	North Carolina	25.2
33	Nevada	25.4
34	Alabama	25.4
35	Indiana	25.7
36	Georgia	25.7
37	Missouri	26.5
38	Delaware	27.0
39	Illinois	27.0
40	Nebraska	27.3
41	Mississippi	28.8
42	Wisconsin	28.9
43	Arkansas	29.4
	United States	23.6

TABLE 2.15C

Percent of All Births to Mothers Under 15, Black, 1984

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	New York	0.6
2	Connecticut	0.6
3	California	0.6
4	District of Columbia	0.7
5	Oklahoma	0.8
6	Missouri	0.8
7	Virginia	0.8
8	Maryland	0.9
9	Michigan	1.0
10	Alabama	1.0
11	New Jersey	1.0
12	Ohio	1.0
13	Texas	1.0
14	South Carolina	1.0
15	Pennsylvania	1.0
16	Illinois	1.0
17	Indiana	1.1
18	Louisiana	1.1
19	Florida	1.2
20	North Carolina	1.2
21	Georgia	1.2
22	Tennessee	1.2
23	Wisconsin	1.3
24	Kentucky	1.3
25	Arkansas	1.4
26	Delaware	1.5
27	Mississippi	1.8
	United States	1.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In three states in 1984, nearly one in every three nonwhite low-birthweight births occurred to a woman younger than twenty.

The high incidence of births to nonwhite teens is a national problem. In every state in 1984 more than one in ten nonwhite births occurred to a mother younger than twenty.

TABLE 2.16A

Percent of All Low-Birthweight Infants Born to Teens, Nonwhite, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Hawaii	15.3
2	Oregon	15.6
3	California	15.8
4	Washington	16.6
5	Alaska	16.8
6	District of Columbia	18.4
7	Colorado	18.4
8	Utah	18.7
9	New York	19.9
10	Arizona	20.1
11	Minnesota	20.5
12	Massachusetts	20.8
13	Nevada	21.3
14	West Virginia	22.2
15	Maryland	22.4
16	New Mexico	22.4
17	Michigan	23.2
18	Connecticut	23.5
19	Virginia	24.0
20	Iowa	24.7
21	Pennsylvania	24.7
22	Kansas	24.9
23	Ohio	24.9
24	Illinois	25.4
25	Delaware	25.4
26	New Jersey	25.6
27	Texas	26.2
28	Missouri	26.2
29	Rhode Island	26.3
30	Georgia	26.7
31	North Carolina	26.8
32	Tennessee	26.8
33	Oklahoma	27.3
34	Kentucky	27.6
35	Louisiana	28.3
36	Indiana	28.3
37	Florida	28.8
38	Wisconsin	29.0
39	South Carolina	29.8
40	Alabama	30.4
41	Nebraska	32.1
42	Arkansas	32.3
43	Mississippi	32.9
	United States	24.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.16B

Percent of All Births to Mothers Under 20, Nonwhite, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Hawaii	11.2
2	California	12.2
3	Utah	12.4
4	Washington	13.3
5	Maine	14.2
6	Colorado	14.2
7	Oregon	14.7
8	Massachusetts	15.1
9	Alaska	15.6
10	Idaho	15.8
11	Rhode Island	16.7
12	New York	17.0
13	New Mexico	17.7
14	Minnesota	18.0
15	North Dakota	18.1
16	Arizona	19.1
17	Iowa	19.5
18	Nevada	19.6
19	Virginia	19.7
20	Kansas	19.7
21	West Virginia	19.7
22	Montana	20.1
23	Maryland	20.1
24	South Dakota	20.6
25	Connecticut	20.8
26	District of Columbia	21.2
27	Wyoming	21.6
28	New Jersey	21.8
29	Texas	22.1
30	Oklahoma	22.4
31	Ohio	22.5
32	Michigan	22.5
33	Pennsylvania	22.7
34	Nebraska	23.1
35	Kentucky	23.3
36	Louisiana	24.1
37	Indiana	24.1
38	Florida	24.2
39	South Carolina	24.3
40	North Carolina	24.4
41	Tennessee	24.4
42	Wisconsin	25.0
43	Illinois	25.0
44	Alabama	25.1
45	Georgia	25.1
46	Missouri	25.1
47	Delaware	26.2
48	Mississippi	28.5
49	Arkansas	28.6
	United States	20.8

TABLE 2.16C

Percent of All Births to Mothers Under 15, Nonwhite, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	California	0.4
2	Washington	0.4
3	Arizona	0.5
4	New York	0.5
5	Connecticut	0.5
6	Oklahoma	0.6
7	Minnesota	0.6
8	Kansas	0.7
9	Missouri	0.7
10	Virginia	0.8
11	Maryland	0.8
12	Texas	0.9
13	New Jersey	0.9
14	Michigan	0.9
15	Ohio	0.9
16	Pennsylvania	1.0
17	Illinois	1.0
18	Wisconsin	1.0
19	Alabama	1.0
20	South Carolina	1.0
21	Indiana	1.0
22	Louisiana	1.1
23	North Carolina	1.1
24	Florida	1.1
25	Georgia	1.1
26	Tennessee	1.1
27	Kentucky	1.2
28	Arkansas	1.4
29	Delaware	1.4
30	Mississippi	1.8
	United States	0.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

States show wide variation in the percentage of births to unmarried mothers. In 1984, the percentage of births that occurred to unmarried mothers in the District of Columbia was more than seven times greater than that in Utah.

In 1984 the percentage of births to teens that were to unmarried mothers varied dramatically from state to state. Although the teen birth rate and the proportion of all births that are to teens have decreased over the past several years, birth rates to unmarried teens and the proportion of all births to unmarried women that are to teen mothers have increased.

While the proportion of births to unmarried teen mothers varied significantly in 1984, there was far greater consistency in the percentage of all births to unmarried women accounted for by teens. In no state in 1984 did teens account for even half of all births to unmarried women.

TABLE 2.17A

Percent of Infants Born to Unmarried Mothers, Total, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Utah	7.7
2	Idaho	9.3
3	North Dakota	10.8
4	Wyoming	11.2
5	Iowa	12.6
6	New Hampshire	12.6
7	Minnesota	13.5
8	Kansas	13.8
9	Nebraska	14.0
10	Nevada	14.1
11	Montana	15.1
12	Colorado	15.3
13	Texas	15.3
14	Vermont	15.9
15	Oklahoma	16.1
16	West Virginia	16.2
17	Maine	16.3
18	South Dakota	16.4
19	Wisconsin	16.6
20	Washington	16.9
21	Oregon	17.4
22	Alaska	17.6
23	Kentucky	17.7
24	Massachusetts	17.7
25	Michigan	17.7
26	Rhode Island	17.7
27	Indiana	18.7
28	Hawaii	19.1
29	Ohio	20.4
30	Missouri	20.5
31	Virginia	20.8
32	Pennsylvania	20.9
33	North Carolina	21.2
34	Connecticut	21.2
35	Arkansas	21.8
36	New Jersey	22.1
37	Tennessee	22.9
38	Arizona	23.2
39	California	23.8
40	Alabama	24.5
41	New Mexico	24.7
42	Delaware	24.8
43	Illinois	25.0
44	Florida	25.1
45	Georgia	25.1
46	South Carolina	25.6
47	Louisiana	26.6
48	New York	26.9
49	Maryland	28.5
50	Mississippi	32.3
51	District of Columbia	56.9
	United States	21.0

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.17B

Percent of Births to Teens that Were to Unmarried Mothers, Total, 1984

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Utah	33.4
2	Idaho	33.5
3	West Virginia	38.6
4	Wyoming	38.8
5	Texas	38.9
6	Kentucky	39.1
7	Oklahoma	39.3
8	Nevada	43.1
9	Kansas	44.3
10	North Dakota	46.4
11	Arkansas	47.4
12	Tennessee	49.7
13	South Dakota	49.9
14	Iowa	51.3
15	Alaska	51.6
16	Colorado	51.8
17	Maine	52.2
18	Indiana	52.3
19	Montana	52.9
20	New Hampshire	53.2
21	Oregon	53.3
22	New Mexico	53.7
23	North Carolina	53.9
24	Washington	54.6
25	Michigan	54.7
26	Alabama	55.0
27	Vermont	55.2
28	Missouri	55.5
29	Nebraska	56.0
30	Georgia	56.5
31	Virginia	56.7
32	Ohio	57.1
33	Arizona	57.9
34	California	58.0
35	Florida	58.8
36	Louisiana	59.0
37	Hawaii	60.6
38	South Carolina	61.5
39	Minnesota	61.8
40	Wisconsin	62.5
41	Pennsylvania	62.9
42	Delaware	63.8
43	Rhode Island	64.8
44	Mississippi	66.1
45	Massachusetts	67.5
46	Illinois	68.8
47	Connecticut	70.3
48	Maryland	72.6
49	New York	73.0
50	New Jersey	75.2
51	District of Columbia	91.6
	United States	56.3

TABLE 2.17C

Percent of All Unmarried Mothers who Were Teens, Total, 1984

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	California	27.4
2	Alaska	28.3
3	New York	28.3
4	District of Columbia	29.0
5	Connecticut	31.1
6	Maryland	32.6
7	Hawaii	32.9
8	South Dakota	32.9
9	Oregon	33.3
10	Washington	33.7
11	New Mexico	34.3
12	Massachusetts	34.3
13	Florida	34.4
14	Virginia	34.4
15	New Jersey	34.6
16	Vermont	34.9
17	Pennsylvania	35.0
18	Delaware	35.4
19	Arizona	35.6
20	Illinois	35.8
21	Minnesota	36.1
22	Montana	36.1
23	Colorado	36.2
24	New Hampshire	36.3
25	North Dakota	36.7
26	Nevada	37.4
27	Rhode Island	37.5
28	Ohio	37.6
29	Utah	37.6
30	Tennessee	37.7
31	Kansas	37.9
32	Wisconsin	38.1
33	Missouri	38.2
34	Michigan	38.3
35	Iowa	38.5
36	Idaho	38.7
37	Nebraska	38.9
38	Louisiana	39.0
39	Maine	39.1
40	Indiana	39.5
41	Oklahoma	39.5
42	Texas	40.0
43	Georgia	40.1
44	Wyoming	40.4
45	Kentucky	40.5
46	Alabama	40.7
47	South Carolina	41.4
48	North Carolina	42.1
49	West Virginia	42.1
50	Arkansas	43.2
51	Mississippi	43.4
	United States	35.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

While the proportion of births to unmarried white women in 1984 was far lower than that among black women, the state with the highest percentage of births to unmarried white women had a rate nearly three times greater than the state with the lowest percentage.

In 1984, births to unmarried white teens were not as common in southern states as elsewhere. However, this means only that white teens were more likely to be married at the time of their baby's birth. Regardless of the timing of the marriage, many of the problems associated with teen parenthood, including ignorance about contraception, prenatal care, and parenting skills, as well as an increased risk of poverty, affected white teen mothers.

TABLE 2.18A

Percent of Infants Born to Unmarried Mothers, White, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Utah	7.1
2	Alabama	7.3
3	Mississippi	7.5
4	North Dakota	7.9
5	North Carolina	7.9
6	Georgia	8.3
7	South Carolina	8.3
8	Louisiana	8.8
9	Idaho	8.9
10	South Dakota	9.3
11	Arkansas	9.7
12	Virginia	9.9
13	Michigan	10.1
14	Nevada	10.2
15	Kansas	10.2
16	Wyoming	10.3
17	Texas	10.4
18	Nebraska	10.5
19	Alaska	10.7
20	Oklahoma	10.8
21	Montana	10.9
22	Iowa	11.2
23	Tennessee	11.2
24	Minnesota	11.2
25	Missouri	11.8
26	Wisconsin	12.1
27	New Jersey	12.5
28	New Hampshire	12.6
29	Illinois	12.6
30	Hawaii	12.7
31	Delaware	12.9
32	Indiana	13.0
33	Florida	13.0
34	Ohio	13.1
35	Kentucky	13.3
36	Pennsylvania	13.6
37	Maryland	13.9
38	Colorado	14.0
39	Massachusetts	14.8
40	West Virginia	14.9
41	Connecticut	14.9
42	Rhode Island	15.0
43	Washington	15.1
44	Vermont	15.8
45	Maine	16.1
46	Oregon	16.2
47	District of Columbia	17.1
48	New York	17.7
49	Arizona	18.5
50	New Mexico	20.4
51	California	21.1
	United States	13.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.18B

Percent of Births to Teens that Were to Unmarried Mothers, White, 1984

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Alabama	22.8
2	Mississippi	23.4
3	Georgia	23.8
4	Arkansas	24.9
5	North Carolina	26.7
6	Louisiana	27.5
7	Texas	27.6
8	South Carolina	28.6
9	Tennessee	29.5
10	Oklahoma	30.3
11	Hawaii	30.8
12	Kentucky	32.0
13	Utah	32.1
14	Nevada	33.0
15	Idaho	33.1
16	Virginia	34.7
17	West Virginia	36.2
18	Alaska	36.5
19	Florida	36.6
20	Kansas	37.5
21	Wyoming	37.7
22	South Dakota	38.4
23	Missouri	39.6
24	North Dakota	40.0
25	Michigan	40.5
26	Indiana	42.2
27	Delaware	44.9
28	Montana	45.0
29	Ohio	45.3
30	New Mexico	47.8
31	Illinois	48.0
32	Iowa	48.1
33	Nebraska	48.6
34	Maryland	49.5
35	Colorado	50.0
36	Oregon	50.9
37	Pennsylvania	51.2
38	Arizona	51.4
39	Washington	51.4
40	Maine	52.4
41	California	52.5
42	New Hampshire	53.4
43	Wisconsin	54.4
44	Vermont	55.2
45	Minnesota	57.9
46	New Jersey	58.7
47	Connecticut	60.9
48	New York	61.0
49	Rhode Island	61.1
50	Massachusetts	63.0
51	District of Columbia	68.5
	United States	42.0

TABLE 2.18C

Percent of All Unmarried Mothers who Were Teens, White, 1984

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	District of Columbia	16.3
2	Hawaii	19.0
3	Alaska	24.9
4	California	27.3
5	New York	28.5
6	Connecticut	30.4
7	New Jersey	32.1
8	Florida	32.1
9	Maryland	32.5
10	Oregon	33.2
11	Washington	34.0
12	Delaware	34.5
13	Nevada	34.8
14	Vermont	35.0
15	Virginia	35.2
16	Illinois	35.4
17	Massachusetts	35.4
18	New Mexico	36.1
19	New Hampshire	36.5
20	Minnesota	36.8
21	Pennsylvania	36.8
22	Colorado	36.8
23	Arizona	37.1
24	South Dakota	37.1
25	Montana	37.1
26	Wisconsin	38.1
27	North Dakota	38.6
28	Utah	38.6
29	Texas	38.7
30	Iowa	38.7
31	Rhode Island	38.8
32	Idaho	39.0
33	Georgia	39.4
34	Maine	39.4
35	Kansas	39.6
36	Missouri	39.7
37	Nebraska	39.7
38	Tennessee	40.1
39	Michigan	40.1
40	Wyoming	40.4
41	Ohio	40.7
42	Oklahoma	41.0
43	Indiana	41.6
44	Louisiana	41.6
45	Kentucky	42.6
46	West Virginia	42.9
47	South Carolina	43.3
48	Arkansas	43.7
49	North Carolina	44.0
50	Alabama	44.8
51	Mississippi	45.1
	United States	34.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Black infants were far more likely than other infants to be born to unmarried women in 1984. The proportion of births to unmarried black women in the state with the highest percentage was more than six times greater than that in the state with the lowest percentage.

In all states with a significant number of black births to teens in 1984, the vast majority occurred to unmarried women. In twenty of forty-one states, 90 percent or more occurred to unmarried women. However, in all states in 1984, the majority of births to black unmarried women occurred to those older than twenty.

TABLE 2.19A

Percent of All Infants Born to Unmarried Mothers, Black, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Hawaii	11.6
2	Alaska	28.5
3	Wyoming	34.0
4	New Mexico	34.9
5	Colorado	39.8
6	Utah	39.9
7	Washington	41.2
8	Texas	47.7
9	Nevada	48.9
10	Kansas	51.6
11	West Virginia	52.0
12	Arizona	52.5
13	South Carolina	53.0
14	Oklahoma	53.2
15	North Carolina	53.4
16	Rhode Island	54.8
17	Michigan	55.0
18	Massachusetts	55.4
19	California	55.6
20	Louisiana	55.8
21	Virginia	55.8
22	Oregon	56.4
23	Georgia	56.8
24	Alabama	57.0
25	Minnesota	58.1
26	Mississippi	59.9
27	Arkansas	60.3
28	Iowa	60.7
29	New York	61.4
30	Kentucky	61.5
31	Maryland	61.9
32	New Jersey	62.7
33	Florida	63.1
34	Tennessee	64.0
35	Connecticut	64.2
36	Ohio	64.7
37	Delaware	65.2
38	Nebraska	66.2
39	Indiana	66.5
40	District of Columbia	66.8
41	Missouri	68.3
42	Wisconsin	69.8
43	Pennsylvania	70.2
44	Illinois	70.9
	United States	59.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.19B

Percent of Births to Teens that Were to Unmarried Mothers, Black, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Alaska	60.0
2	New Mexico	74.6
3	Colorado	79.3
4	Washington	80.6
5	Texas	80.8
6	Kansas	81.5
7	Nevada	83.4
8	Michigan	84.4
9	Oklahoma	84.6
10	California	85.6
11	Louisiana	86.5
12	Delaware	86.7
13	West Virginia	87.1
14	Arizona	88.1
15	North Carolina	88.2
16	Arkansas	88.3
17	South Carolina	88.3
18	Virginia	88.8
19	Georgia	89.0
20	Alabama	89.3
21	Kentucky	89.7
22	Mississippi	90.0
23	Florida	90.4
24	Connecticut	91.6
25	New York	91.7
26	Massachusetts	92.1
27	Rhode Island	92.4
28	Nebraska	92.5
29	Oregon	92.5
30	Ohio	92.6
31	Iowa	92.7
32	Tennessee	92.8
33	District of Columbia	92.8
34	New Jersey	93.8
35	Minnesota	93.9
36	Indiana	93.9
37	Pennsylvania	94.0
38	Wisconsin	94.2
39	Maryland	94.6
40	Illinois	94.7
41	Missouri	94.8
	United States	89.5

TABLE 2.19C

Percent of All Unmarried Mothers who Were Teens, Black, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	California	28.2
2	New York	28.3
3	Alaska	28.8
4	District of Columbia	29.8
5	Massachusetts	31.2
6	Washington	31.9
7	Connecticut	32.5
8	Pennsylvania	32.8
9	Rhode Island	32.8
10	Maryland	33.0
11	Oregon	33.7
12	Ohio	33.8
13	Virginia	34.1
14	Colorado	34.1
15	Minnesota	34.3
16	Kansas	34.6
17	Delaware	35.8
18	Florida	35.9
19	Illinois	36.1
20	Kentucky	36.1
21	Tennessee	36.2
22	Indiana	36.3
23	West Virginia	36.3
24	Oklahoma	36.5
25	Michigan	36.6
26	New Jersey	36.6
27	Missouri	36.8
28	Iowa	37.6
29	Arizona	37.8
30	Nebraska	38.1
31	Louisiana	38.4
32	Wisconsin	38.9
33	Alabama	39.7
34	Georgia	40.4
35	South Carolina	41.0
36	North Carolina	41.6
37	New Mexico	41.8
38	Texas	42.0
39	Arkansas	43.0
40	Mississippi	43.2
41	Nevada	43.2
	United States	35.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Births to unmarried mothers were far more common among nonwhites than whites in 1984. In twenty-five states and the District of Columbia, 50 percent or more of all nonwhite births were to unmarried women.

In all but one state in 1984, more than 50 percent of births to nonwhite teens were to unmarried women.

Out of all births to nonwhite, unmarried women, only about one-third occurred to teens in 1984.

TABLE 2.20A

Percent of Infants Born to Unmarried Mothers, Nonwhite, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	New Hampshire	12.9
2	Idaho	19.5
3	Utah	20.2
4	Hawaii	21.2
5	Maine	22.6
6	Wyoming	27.1
7	Colorado	29.0
8	Washington	29.6
9	Oregon	32.3
10	Nevada	33.1
11	California	33.6
12	Alaska	35.0
13	Oklahoma	36.8
14	North Dakota	41.1
15	Rhode Island	41.4
16	Texas	41.8
17	Kansas	42.0
18	Minnesota	44.1
19	Massachusetts	44.1
20	Iowa	45.0
21	New Mexico	46.0
22	Montana	46.1
23	West Virginia	46.3
24	Arizona	47.4
25	Michigan	50.7
26	North Carolina	50.8
27	Virginia	50.9
28	South Carolina	52.1
29	Louisiana	53.7
30	New York	54.8
31	South Dakota	54.9
32	Georgia	55.2
33	Nebraska	55.3
34	New Jersey	55.5
35	Alabama	56.1
36	Wisconsin	57.4
37	Kentucky	57.5
38	Maryland	57.9
39	Arkansas	58.0
40	Connecticut	58.4
41	Mississippi	59.1
42	Florida	60.5
43	Ohio	60.8
44	Indiana	61.9
45	Tennessee	61.9
46	Delaware	62.9
47	Missouri	64.1
48	Pennsylvania	64.6
49	Illinois	65.2
50	District of Columbia	66.0
	United States	50.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.20B

Percent of Births to Teens that Were to Unmarried Mothers, Nonwhite, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Idaho	42.2
2	Utah	50.4
3	Wyoming	50.5
4	Oklahoma	62.0
5	Colorado	66.9
6	Hawaii	67.5
7	Alaska	69.5
8	Nevada	69.7
9	Washington	72.1
10	Kansas	73.5
11	North Dakota	74.5
12	Oregon	75.2
13	California	75.9
14	South Dakota	77.1
15	Texas	78.8
16	New Mexico	78.9
17	Montana	79.1
18	Arizona	80.8
19	Minnesota	82.1
20	Michigan	82.3
21	Rhode Island	82.8
22	West Virginia	85.1
23	Louisiana	85.4
24	Iowa	86.1
25	North Carolina	86.3
26	Delaware	86.5
27	Arkansas	87.0
28	Wisconsin	87.4
29	Virginia	87.8
30	South Carolina	87.8
31	Georgia	88.7
32	Alabama	88.9
33	Kentucky	89.0
34	Nebraska	89.0
35	Mississippi	89.6
36	Florida	89.7
37	Massachusetts	90.2
38	Connecticut	90.3
39	New York	90.9
40	Ohio	91.6
41	Tennessee	91.9
42	District of Columbia	92.6
43	Indiana	93.0
44	New Jersey	93.0
45	Pennsylvania	93.2
46	Missouri	93.8
47	Illinois	94.0
48	Maryland	94.0
	United States	86.4

TABLE 2.20C

Percent of All Unmarried Mothers who Were Teens, Nonwhite, 1984

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	California	27.6
2	New York	28.1
3	South Dakota	28.9
4	District of Columbia	29.8
5	New Mexico	30.3
6	Alaska	30.9
7	Massachusetts	30.9
8	Utah	30.9
9	Connecticut	32.2
10	Washington	32.5
11	Maryland	32.6
12	Arizona	32.7
13	Colorado	32.7
14	North Dakota	32.8
15	Pennsylvania	32.8
16	Rhode Island	33.5
17	Minnesota	33.6
18	Ohio	33.9
19	Virginia	34.0
20	Idaho	34.1
21	Oregon	34.2
22	Montana	34.4
23	Kansas	34.6
24	Hawaii	35.6
25	Florida	35.9
26	Delaware	36.0
27	Illinois	36.0
28	Kentucky	36.0
29	Tennessee	36.2
30	Indiana	36.2
31	West Virginia	36.3
32	New Jersey	36.6
33	Michigan	36.6
34	Missouri	36.7
35	Nebraska	37.2
36	Iowa	37.2
37	Oklahoma	37.8
38	Wisconsin	38.1
39	Louisiana	38.3
40	Alabama	39.7
41	Wyoming	40.3
42	Georgia	40.3
43	South Carolina	40.9
44	Nevada	41.2
45	North Carolina	41.4
46	Texas	41.7
47	Arkansas	42.9
48	Mississippi	43.2
	United States	35.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In 1986, levels for AFDC payment and Medicaid coverage for families with no other income were extremely low. The unweighted national average among states was only 47.4 percent of the federal poverty level. In no state did payment levels reach the federal poverty level. Thirty-two states maintained payment levels less than 50 percent of the federal poverty level for a family of three.

The standard of need is the threshold for determining AFDC and Medicaid eligibility for most families with children. In theory it reflects the amount a family would need to subsist, but in most states it is much lower. In 1986 the standard of need in Alabama was $384 a month for a family of three (50.5 percent of the federal poverty level).

In 1986, payment levels to AFDC recipients were so low that in more than half of the states, actual payments did not meet their own official definition of the amount a family would need to subsist. The payment level in Alabama was only 31 percent of its standard of need, which was only 50.5 percent of the federal poverty level (see Table 2.21b). In dollars, this meant a payment of $118 per month for a family of three.

TABLE 2.21A

AFDC Maximum Payment Levels* and Medicaid Coverage for Families with No Other Income as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, 1986

Rank	*State Name*	*Percent*
1	Alaska	77.9
2	California	77.2
3	Vermont	76.7
4	Connecticut	74.9
5	Wisconsin	72.9
6	Minnesota	69.5
7	Rhode Island	66.2
8	New York	65.4
9	Washington	64.7
10	Michigan	63.9
11	Massachusetts	56.8
12	Hawaii	53.5
13	New Jersey	53.2
14	Oregon	52.2
15	Kansas	51.8
16	Maine	51.2
17	New Hampshire	51.2
18	Pennsylvania	50.3
19	Iowa	50.1
20	Utah	49.5
21	North Dakota	48.8
22	Wyoming	47.4
23	Montana	46.6
24	Virginia	46.6
25	Nebraska	46.1
26	Colorado	45.5
27	Illinois	44.9
28	Maryland	43.3
29	South Dakota	43.3
30	District of Columbia	43.0
31	Oklahoma	40.8
32	Idaho	40.0
33	Ohio	39.7
34	Delaware	39.2
35	Arizona	38.6
36	Nevada	37.5
37	Missouri	36.1
38	New Mexico	33.9
39	Indiana	33.7
40	Florida	33.2
41	West Virginia	32.8
42	North Carolina	32.4
43	Georgia	29.3
44	South Carolina	26.2
45	Kentucky	25.9
46	Arkansas	25.3
47	Louisiana	25.0
48	Texas	24.2
49	Tennessee	20.1
50	Mississippi	15.8
51	Alabama	15.5

*All AFDC recipients are entitled to Medicaid coverage.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.21B

States' Standard of Need as a Percent of the Federal Poverty Level, 1986

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Vermont	116.2
2	Washington	102.2
3	Utah	91.2
4	Illinois	89.5
5	District of Columbia	86.1
6	Ohio	85.8
7	Wisconsin	84.3
8	Michigan	82.8
9	Arizona	81.7
10	Pennsylvania	80.8
11	Louisiana	78.9
12	Alaska	77.9
13	California	77.2
14	Texas	75.5
15	Connecticut	74.9
16	Idaho	72.9
17	Maine	70.5
18	Minnesota	69.5
19	Rhode Island	66.2
20	Iowa	65.4
21	New York	65.4
22	West Virginia	65.4
23	North Carolina	64.7
24	Oklahoma	62.0
25	Maryland	59.9
26	Massachusetts	57.8
27	Montana	56.3
28	Colorado	55.4
29	Hawaii	53.5
30	New Jersey	53.2
31	Florida	52.6
32	Oregon	52.2
33	Kansas	51.8
34	Virginia	51.7
35	New Hampshire	51.2
36	Alabama	50.5
37	North Dakota	48.8
38	South Carolina	48.6
39	Georgia	48.2
40	Wyoming	47.4
41	Nebraska	46.1
42	Tennessee	44.6
43	South Dakota	43.3
44	Missouri	41.1
45	Indiana	40.4
46	Delaware	39.2
47	Mississippi	37.6
48	Nevada	37.5
49	New Mexico	33.9
50	Arkansas	30.8
51	Kentucky	25.9

TABLE 2.21C

AFDC Payment Level as a Percent of the AFDC Standard of Need, 1986

Rank	State Name	Rate
1	Alaska	100.0
2	California	100.0
3	Connecticut	100.0
4	Delaware	100.0
5	Hawaii	100.0
6	Kansas	100.0
7	Kentucky	100.0
8	Minnesota	100.0
9	Nebraska	100.0
10	Nevada	100.0
11	New Hampshire	100.0
12	New Jersey	100.0
13	New Mexico	100.0
14	New York	100.0
15	North Dakota	100.0
16	Oregon	100.0
17	Rhode Island	100.0
18	South Dakota	100.0
19	Wyoming	100.0
20	Massachusetts	98.4
21	Virginia	90.1
22	Missouri	87.8
23	Wisconsin	86.4
24	Indiana	83.4
25	Montana	82.7
26	Colorado	82.2
27	Arkansas	82.1
28	Michigan	77.3
29	Iowa	76.7
30	Maine	72.6
31	Maryland	72.3
32	Vermont	66.0
33	Oklahoma	65.8
34	Washington	63.3
35	Florida	63.0
36	Pennsylvania	62.2
37	Georgia	60.9
38	Idaho	54.9
39	Utah	54.3
40	South Carolina	53.9
41	Illinois	50.1
42	West Virginia	50.1
43	District of Columbia	50.0
44	North Carolina	50.0
45	Arizona	47.2
46	Ohio	46.3
47	Tennessee	45.1
48	Mississippi	42.0
49	Texas	32.1
50	Louisiana	31.7
51	Alabama	30.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

In no state were all women and children who were financially eligible for WIC actually served by the program in 1986. In forty-four states, fewer than 50 percent of eligible women and children were served.

TABLE 2.21D

Percent of WIC Financially Eligible Population Served, 1986

Rank	*State Name*	*Rate*
1	Vermont	76.5
2	Connecticut	65.3
3	Wyoming	62.8
4	Mississippi	57.1
5	Ohio	56.9
6	Nevada	53.2
7	Rhode Island	50.1
8	District of Columbia	49.8
9	Georgia	49.7
10	New Hampshire	49.4
11	Minnesota	48.7
12	Wisconsin	48.3
13	Illinois	47.6
14	Pennsylvania	47.4
15	Michigan	46.1
16	North Carolina	43.2
17	West Virginia	42.7
18	Iowa	42.0
19	Massachusetts	41.5
20	Louisiana	41.1
21	New York	40.8
22	Alabama	40.7
23	Maryland	40.7
24	Maine	40.6
25	North Dakota	40.4
26	South Carolina	39.5
27	Kansas	39.2
28	Delaware	39.1
29	Tennessee	39.0
30	Virginia	39.0
31	Montana	38.6
32	Kentucky	38.1
33	New Jersey	37.9
34	Colorado	37.3
35	Texas	36.5
36	Oklahoma	36.0
37	Indiana	35.8
38	Oregon	35.1
39	Florida	34.8
40	Missouri	34.5
41	Nebraska	33.8
42	Arkansas	32.8
43	South Dakota	32.4
44	Washington	31.5
45	California	31.1
46	Utah	31.1
47	Arizona	28.4
48	Idaho	28.1
49	Alaska	27.6
50	New Mexico	24.9
51	Hawaii	22.7
	United States	40.4

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.22A

Infant Mortality Rates for Cities of 500,000+ Population, All Races, 1984

Rank	City Name	Rate
1	San Jose	7.9
2	San Francisco	8.8
3	Columbus	9.6
4	San Diego	9.7
5	Phoenix	9.9
6	Los Angeles	11.0
7	Boston	11.7
8	Dallas	11.7
9	Jacksonville	11.9
10	Houston	11.9
11	San Antonio	12.8
12	New York City	13.0
13	Indianapolis	13.3
14	Milwaukee	14.2
15	Memphis	14.8
16	Philadelphia	15.5
17	New Orleans	16.0
18	Chicago	16.5
19	Baltimore	16.8
20	Cleveland	16.8
21	Detroit	20.9
22	District of Columbia	21.0

In general, infant mortality in the United States' largest cities tends to be more serious than for the nation as a whole. Only five of the twenty-two largest cities had 1984 infant mortality rates equal to or less than the national average (10.8 deaths per 1,000 live births).

TABLE 2.22B

Infant Mortality Rates for Cities of 500,000+ Population, White,* 1984

Rank	City Name	Rate
1	Memphis	7.8
2	Columbus	8.3
3	San Jose	8.3
4	San Francisco	8.5
5	San Diego	8.8
6	Los Angeles	9.2
7	Philadelphia	9.2
8	Indianapolis	9.4
9	Phoenix	9.4
10	Jacksonville	9.5
11	Dallas	9.7
12	Cleveland	10.2
13	Boston	10.4
14	Houston	10.6
15	New Orleans	10.8
16	Chicago	11.1
17	Milwaukee	11.7
18	New York City	11.7
19	San Antonio	12.5
20	Baltimore	13.2
21	Detroit	13.8

The disparity between black and white infant mortality rates in the United States' twenty-two largest cities in 1984 was startling. The highest white infant mortality rate among the cities (13.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in Detroit) was nearly identical to the lowest large city black rate that year (13.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in Columbus). In seven cities black infant mortality rates were more than twice as high as white rates.

* Washington, D.C. was not ranked because there were too few white infant deaths to calculate a reliable rate.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.22C

Infant Mortality Rates for Cities of 500,000+ Population, Nonwhite,* 1984

Rank	City Name	Rate
1	San Francisco	9.0
2	San Diego	11.9
3	Columbus	12.8
4	Boston	13.4
5	New York City	14.6
6	Houston	14.6
7	Dallas	15.2
8	Los Angeles	15.6
9	Jacksonville	16.3
10	New Orleans	17.9
11	Milwaukee	18.1
12	Baltimore	18.5
13	Memphis	19.2
14	Chicago	21.5
15	Philadelphia	21.8
16	Cleveland	23.0
17	Detroit	23.3
18	Indianapolis	23.6
19	District of Columbia	24.1

In 1984 there was a substantial disparity in infant mortality rates among cities. The District of Columbia's nonwhite infant mortality rate, the highest among the twenty-two largest cities in 1984, was nearly three times greater than the nonwhite rate in San Francisco, the city with the lowest rate that year. Similarly, Indianapolis, the city with the highest black infant mortality rate, had a rate that was 1.8 times higher than the black rate in Columbus and 1.6 times higher than the rate in Dallas.

TABLE 2.22D

Infant Mortality Rates for Cities of 500,000+ Population, Black,* 1984

Rank	City Name	Rate
1	Columbus	13.5
2	Boston	14.6
3	New York City	15.6
4	Dallas	15.7
5	Houston	16.7
6	Jacksonville	16.8
7	San Diego	18.1
8	New Orleans	18.5
9	Milwaukee	18.5
10	Baltimore	18.7
11	Memphis	19.3
12	Los Angeles	19.9
13	Philadelphia	22.3
14	Chicago	22.6
15	Cleveland	23.2
16	Detroit	23.7
17	District of Columbia	24.3
18	Indianapolis	24.5

Infant mortality rates can vary dramatically even within states. For example, in 1984 there was a remarkable difference in infant mortality rates between Columbus, Ohio and Cleveland, Ohio. A black infant born in Cleveland was 1.7 times more likely to die in the first year of life than one born in Columbus.

*The following cities were not ranked because there were too few infant deaths to calculate a reliable rate: for nonwhites, Phoenix, San Antonio, and San Jose; for blacks, Phoenix, San Antonio, San Francisco, and San Jose.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.23A

Percent of All Births to Mothers Under 20, for Cities of 500,000+ Population, All Races, 1984

Rank	City Name	Rate
1	Staten Island	6.1
2	Queens	8.0
3	San Francisco	8.1
4	San Diego	9.6
5	San Jose	10.7
6	Manhattan	11.1
7	New York City*	12.1
8	Los Angeles	12.5
9	Boston	13.3
10	Brooklyn	13.4
11	Columbus	14.4
12	Jacksonville	16.1
13	Phoenix	16.1
14	Houston	16.2
15	Indianapolis	16.6
16	Bronx	17.2
17	Milwaukee	17.6
18	Philadelphia	17.9
19	District of Columbia	18.0
20	Memphis	18.5
21	San Antonio	18.6
22	New Orleans	18.7
23	Dallas	19.1
24	Chicago	19.1
25	Cleveland	19.6
26	Detroit	20.4
27	Baltimore	23.7

There were substantial disparities among the nation's largest cities in the percentage of births to teens of all races in 1984. The proportion in Baltimore is nearly four times higher than that in Staten Island. Baltimore had the highest proportion of births to teens in 1980 (26.2 percent), in 1982 (24.2 percent), and in 1984 (23.7 percent).

TABLE 2.23B

Percent of All Births to Mothers Under 20, for Cities of 500,000+ Population, White, 1984

Rank	City Name	Rate
1	District of Columbia	4.1
2	Staten Island	4.6
3	Queens	5.1
4	San Francisco	6.3
5	New Orleans	7.7
6	Manhattan	8.2
7	San Diego	8.6
8	Memphis	8.9
9	New York City*	9.5
10	Milwaukee	10.0
11	Boston	10.0
12	Brooklyn	10.3
13	Chicago	11.4
14	Philadelphia	11.6
15	Columbus	11.7
16	Los Angeles	11.7
17	San Jose	11.8
18	Jacksonville	12.4
19	Detroit	13.0
20	Indianapolis	13.1
21	Dallas	14.2
22	Houston	14.3
23	Phoenix	14.9
24	Baltimore	15.1
25	Cleveland	15.2
26	Bronx	16.8
27	San Antonio	18.3

The disparities between the percentage of black births to teens and the percentage of white births to teens varied greatly among cities. For example, the proportion of births to teens was five times greater for blacks than for whites in the District of Columbia, three times greater for blacks than for whites in Milwaukee and in New Orleans, and only a small fraction greater for blacks than for whites in the Bronx and in San Jose.

*These tables include data on births to teens for New York City as a whole and, in addition, break out the data for the five boroughs of the city of New York (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island).

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 2.23C

Percent of All Births to Mothers Under 20, for Cities of 500,000+ Population, Nonwhite, 1984

Rank	City Name	Rate
1	San Jose	7.6
2	San Francisco	9.6
3	San Diego	12.0
4	Queens	12.6
5	Staten Island	14.3
6	Los Angeles	14.6
7	Manhattan	15.2
8	New York City*	15.7
9	Brooklyn	16.6
10	Boston	17.4
11	Bronx	17.8
12	Houston	20.1
13	Columbus	21.1
14	District of Columbia	21.2
15	San Antonio	21.8
16	New Orleans	22.8
17	Detroit	23.0
18	Jacksonville	23.0
19	Cleveland	23.6
20	Philadelphia	24.2
21	Memphis	24.3
22	Phoenix	24.6
23	Indianapolis	25.9
24	Chicago	26.3
25	Dallas	27.5
26	Baltimore	27.8
27	Milwaukee	29.0

The composition of a city's nonwhite population may be reflected in its trends in births to teens. For example, cities with large Asian populations, such as San Jose and San Francisco, had the lowest proportions of births to teens in 1984. This pattern is consistent with national trends in Asian births to teens.

TABLE 2.23D

Percent of All Births to Mothers Under 20, for Cities of 500,000+ Population, Black, 1984

Rank	City Name	Rate
1	San Jose	14.9
2	Queens	16.0
3	Brooklyn	17.5
4	New York City*	17.6
5	San Diego	17.7
6	Manhattan	18.1
7	Staten Island	18.4
8	Bronx	18.7
9	Los Angeles	19.5
10	Boston	19.8
11	District of Columbia	21.5
12	San Francisco	21.9
13	Columbus	22.6
14	Houston	23.0
15	Detroit	23.2
16	New Orleans	23.5
17	Jacksonville	23.5
18	San Antonio	23.7
19	Cleveland	24.0
20	Memphis	24.6
21	Philadelphia	25.3
22	Indianapolis	26.7
23	Chicago	27.6
24	Baltimore	28.1
25	Phoenix	28.1
26	Dallas	29.0
27	Milwaukee	30.2

Some cities had startlingly high proportions of black births to teens. In Philadelphia and Indianapolis one in four black births was to a teen mother in 1984. In Dallas and Milwaukee births to teens accounted for nearly one-third of all black births.

*These tables include data on births to teens for New York City as a whole and, in addition, break out the data for the five boroughs of the city of New York (Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island).

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

State Fact Sheets

ALABAMA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

Births	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	38,291	20,553	20,926	59,217
To all women age 19 and under	5,519	5,213	5,243	10,762
To women under age 15	62	202	204	266
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	14.4%	25.4%	25.1%	18.2%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.4
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.7%	12.1%	12.0%	7.9%
To women age 19 and under	7.0	14.6	14.6	10.7
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	17.6%	30.6%	30.4%	24.5%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	81.5%	58.8%	59.0%	73.6%
To women age 19 and under	60.0	42.4	42.4	51.5
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	3.9%	9.5%	9.5%	5.9%
To women age 19 and under	8.9	15.3	15.3	12.0
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.7	19.2	18.9	12.9
Neonatal deaths	6.9	12.2	12.1	8.7
Postneonatal deaths	2.7	7.0	6.8	4.2

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for all races, Alabama will have to improve its rate of progress slightly. It will meet the goal for whites, but for nonwhites and blacks will have to increase its rate of progress by 1.5 times. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, the state will have to double its current rate of progress. To meet the goal for low-birthweight births for all races, Alabama will have to improve its rate of progress by 6 times, and for blacks and nonwhites by a multiple of 10. The state will have to improve its rate of progress by 1.5 times for whites to meet the low birthweight goal. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to multiply its current rate of progress by 7.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

ALABAMA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$384.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

51%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$118.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

16%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($384.00):

31%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

41%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

ALASKA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

Births	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	8,921	512	3,534	12,455
To all women age 19 and under	649	70	550	1,199
To women under age 15	4	—	4	8
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	7.3%	13.7%	15.6%	9.6%
To women under age 15	—	—	0.1	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	4.3%	7.1%	6.1%	4.8%
To women age 19 and under	5.9	—	6.6	6.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	9.8%	—	16.8%	12.3%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	78.8%	69.8%	67.4%	75.7%
To women age 19 and under	58.4	46.2	56.5	57.5
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	3.6%	—	8.0%	4.8%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	—	13.4	10.4
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.3	—	16.1	11.2
Neonatal deaths	4.7	—	—	5.7
Postneonatal deaths	4.6	—	—	5.5

Alaska will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for all races and whites but will have to increase the rate of progress by 7 times for nonwhites. The state already has met the goal for neonatal mortality but will not meet the goal for postneonatal mortality because it is moving in the wrong direction. It already has met the goals for low-birthweight births for all races, whites, nonwhites, and blacks. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to increase its current rate of progress by 3.5 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

ALASKA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	□	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	□	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$740.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($950.00):

78%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$740.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($950.00):

78%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($740.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

28%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

ARIZONA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	45,920	2,539	9,081	55,001
To all women age 19 and under	6,112	572	1,737	7,849
To women under age 15	70	18	42	112
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	13.3%	22.5%	19.1%	14.3%
To women under age 15	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.9%	11.9%	7.4%	6.1%
To women age 19 and under	7.1	13.6	7.8	7.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	16.0%	25.7%	20.1%	16.8%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	74.1%	64.9%	58.9%	71.7%
To women age 19 and under	53.2	49.3	46.4	51.8
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	7.2%	9.5%	13.2%	8.2%
To women age 19 and under	15.2	16.2	18.8	16.0
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.8	16.9	13.2	9.5
Neonatal deaths	5.6	—	5.8	5.7
Postneonatal deaths	3.2	—	7.4	3.9

Arizona already has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for whites. At its current rate of progress the state will meet the goal for all races and nonwhites but will have to increase its rate of progress by a multiple of 3 for blacks. The state already has met the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, the state will have to increase its rate of progress by 8 times. Arizona already has met the goal for low-birthweight births for nonwhites. However, it is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for blacks and all races. No progress has been made for whites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve its rate of progress by a multiple of 3.5.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

ARIZONA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	□	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$621.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

82%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$293.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

39%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($621.00):

47%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

28%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

ARKANSAS

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	26,091	8,364	8,749	34,840
To all women age 19 and under	4,428	2,458	2,506	6,934
To women under age 15	49	119	119	168
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	17.0%	29.4%	28.6%	19.9%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.4	1.4	0.5
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.0%	12.3%	12.0%	7.5%
To women age 19 and under	7.6	13.7	13.5	9.7
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	21.4%	32.8%	32.3%	25.8%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	73.8%	53.2%	53.8%	68.9%
To women age 19 and under	55.7	41.0	41.2	50.6
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	6.4%	12.7%	12.5%	7.9%
To women age 19 and under	11.6	17.2	17.0	13.5
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.2	16.7	16.0	10.9
Neonatal deaths	5.7	10.8	10.3	6.9
Postneonatal deaths	3.5	6.0	5.7	4.0

Arkansas will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, nonwhites, and blacks if it continues at its current rate of progress. Arkansas also will meet the goals for neonatal mortality and for postneonatal mortality if it continues at the rate of progress of the past six years. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births, Arkansas will have to increase its rate of improvement 6 times for all races, 8.5 times for white, 4.5 times for blacks and 4 times for nonwhites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve its rate of progress significantly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

ARKANSAS

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	□	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	□	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	□	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$234.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

31%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$192.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

25%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($234.00):

82%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

33%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

CALIFORNIA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	350,464	47,079	97,266	447,730
To all women age 19 and under	38,468	8,628	11,876	50,344
To women under age 15	591	283	354	945
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	11.0%	18.3%	12.2%	11.2%
To women under age 15	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.1%	11.4%	8.7%	5.9%
To women age 19 and under	6.5	12.2	11.2	7.6
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.0%	19.6%	15.8%	14.6%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	77.5%	71.9%	74.6%	76.9%
To women age 19 and under	57.5	57.6	56.8	57.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	5.0%	5.4%	5.5%	5.1%
To women age 19 and under	9.9	9.2	9.7	9.9
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.1	15.6	10.6	9.4
Neonatal deaths	5.8	9.7	6.5	6.0
Postneonatal deaths	3.3	5.9	4.0	3.5

California will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and blacks. It already has met the goal for nonwhites. The state also already has met the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet to goal for postneonatal mortality, the state will have to double its rate of progress. California already has met the goal for low-birthweight births for nonwhites and will meet the goal for whites at the current rate of progress. However, it will have to double its current rate of progress for all races and multiply its rate of progress for blacks by 4. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve its current rate of progress 3.5 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

CALIFORNIA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$587.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

77%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$587.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

77%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($587.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

31%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

COLORADO

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	49,897	2,711	4,467	54,364
To all women age 19 and under	5,161	464	634	5,795
To women under age 15	56	9	10	66
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.3%	17.1%	14.2%	10.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	7.3%	13.0%	11.0%	7.6%
To women age 19 and under	9.5	16.5	14.3	10.0
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.4%	21.5%	18.4%	14.0%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	77.9%	69.7%	68.9%	77.2%
To women age 19 and under	51.9	51.7	49.3	51.6
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	5.1%	8.0%	9.1%	5.4%
To women age 19 and under	12.5	15.2	16.3	12.9
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.9	17.0	12.5	10.2
Neonatal deaths	5.6	—	8.1	5.8
Postneonatal deaths	4.3	—	—	4.3

Colorado will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for whites and nonwhites if progress continues at the current rate, but it will have to increase progress drastically for blacks. To meet the goal for all races, Colorado will have to improve its current rate of progress slightly. Colorado already has met the goal for neonatal mortality, but has made no progress over the past six years toward the goal for postneonatal mortality. To meet the goal for low-birthweight births for nonwhites, Colorado will have to increase slightly its current rate of progress and increase by 1.5 times its rate of progress for blacks. For whites and all races, the rate of improvement must increase by a multiple of 4. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve its rate of progress significantly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

COLORADO

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$421.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

55%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$346.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

46%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($421.00):

82%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

37%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

CONNECTICUT

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	36,174	5,348	6,046	42,220
To all women age 19 and under	2,699	1,221	1,258	3,957
To women under age 15	37	30	31	68
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	7.5%	22.8%	20.8%	9.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.6%	12.9%	12.2%	6.6%
To women age 19 and under	8.6	13.8	13.8	10.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	11.4%	24.4%	23.5%	14.6%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	88.5%	66.3%	68.2%	85.6%
To women age 19 and under	61.8	52.2	52.3	58.8
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.0%	6.8%	6.4%	2.6%
To women age 19 and under	8.2	10.0	10.0	8.8
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.2	19.3	17.2	10.4
Neonatal deaths	6.6	14.2	12.7	7.5
Postneonatal deaths	2.7	—	—	2.9

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races and nonwhites, Connecticut will have to improve its rate of progress slightly. The state will meet the infant mortality goal for whites. However, to meet the goal for blacks it will have to nearly triple its current rate of progress. Connecticut will meet the goal for neonatal mortality but is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for postneonatal mortality. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births, Connecticut will have to triple its current rate of progress for whites, and improve the rates nearly 7 times for nonwhites, 9 times for blacks, and 13 times for all races. Connecticut is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for prenatal care.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

CONNECTICUT

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$569.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

75%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$569.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

75%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($569.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

65%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

DELAWARE

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	7,056	2,112	2,210	9,266
To all women age 19 and under	697	570	578	1,275
To women under age 15	8	32	32	40
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	9.9%	27.0%	26.2%	13.8%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.5	1.4	0.4
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.1%	11.8%	11.4%	7.4%
To women age 19 and under	8.9	11.3	11.1	9.9
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.4%	25.8%	25.4%	18.5%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	81.9%	64.4%	65.4%	78.0%
To women age 19 and under	59.1	53.3	53.5	56.6
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.8%	6.7%	6.6%	3.7%
To women age 19 and under	7.5	8.8	8.9	8.1
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.4	19.4	18.6	10.8
Neonatal deaths	6.1	—	—	7.6
Postneonatal deaths	—	—	—	3.2

Delaware has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for whites and will, at the current rate of progress, meet the goal for all races. However, it will have to increase by 1.5 times its rate of progress to achieve the goal for non-whites and will have to almost double its rate of progress for blacks. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, however, the state will have to increase its rate of progress by nearly 2 times. To meet the goal for low-birthweight births for nonwhites and blacks, Delaware will have to double its rate of progress. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for whites and all races. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to increase its rate of progress by a multiple of 4.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

DELAWARE

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$298.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

39%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$298.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

39%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($298.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

39%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	1,794	7,749	7,872	9,666
To all women age 19 and under	73	1,664	1,669	1,742
To women under age 15	—	51	—	51
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	4.1%	21.5%	21.2%	18.0%
To women under age 15	—	0.7	—	0.5
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.1%	14.2%	14.2%	12.5%
To women age 19 and under	—	12.4	12.2	12.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	—	18.7%	18.4%	17.5%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	75.7%	56.7%	56.8%	60.3%
To women age 19 and under	—	43.5	43.5	43.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	5.0%	11.4%	11.2%	10.0%
To women age 19 and under	—	15.5	15.5	15.7
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	—	24.3	24.1	21.0
Neonatal deaths	—	18.7	18.5	16.0
Postneonatal deaths	—	5.5	5.6	5.0

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, nonwhites, and blacks, the District of Columbia will have to almost double its current rate of progress. To meet the goal for neonatal mortality, the District of Columbia must double its current rate of progress. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, the District will have to improve its rate of progress only slightly. The District of Columbia will meet the goal for low-birthweight births for whites but will have to increase its rate of progress significantly for all races and for blacks. The District has made no progress toward the goal for nonwhites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the District will have to improve its rate of progress significantly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$654.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

86%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$327.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

43%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($654.00):

50%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

50%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

FLORIDA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	116,020	37,502	39,377	155,397
To all women age 19 and under	13,246	9,400	9,526	22,772
To women under age 15	148	436	437	585
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	11.4%	25.1%	24.2%	14.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.4
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.0%	11.9%	11.6%	7.4%
To women age 19 and under	8.1	13.9	13.9	10.5
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	15.5%	29.4%	28.8%	20.8%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	73.3%	50.1%	51.1%	67.7%
To women age 19 and under	46.2	34.6	34.7	41.4
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	7.2%	14.3%	14.0%	8.9%
To women age 19 and under	16.2	19.6	19.6	17.6
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.5	18.4	17.7	10.8
Neonatal deaths	5.7	10.9	10.5	6.9
Postneonatal deaths	2.8	7.5	7.2	3.9

Florida already has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for whites, and will meet the goal for all races if the current trend in progress continues. The state also will meet the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, Florida will have to improve its rate of progress 1.5 times. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births for all races, whites, and nonwhites, Florida will have to improve its rate of progress by 6 times. For blacks, the state will have to improve its rate of progress by 7 times. Florida is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for prenatal care.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

FLORIDA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	□	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	□	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$400.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

53%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$252.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

33%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($400.00):

63%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

35%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

GEORGIA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	59,104	31,890	32,909	92,013
To all women age 19 and under	8,142	8,208	8,256	16,398
To women under age 15	94	373	373	467
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	13.8%	25.7%	25.1%	17.8%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.5
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.9%	12.6%	12.5%	8.3%
To women age 19 and under	8.3	13.3	13.3	10.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	19.2%	27.1%	26.7%	23.2%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	82.6%	63.2%	63.6%	75.8%
To women age 19 and under	63.8	47.0	47.0	55.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	3.8%	7.5%	7.5%	5.1%
To women age 19 and under	8.5	11.0	11.0	9.8
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.0	18.5	18.2	12.9
Neonatal deaths	6.6	12.7	12.5	8.7
Postneonatal deaths	3.3	5.9	5.7	4.2

Georgia will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for whites. However, to meet the goal for all races the state will have to increase its rate of progress by 1.5 times and double its rate of progress for blacks and nonwhites. Georgia will meet the goal for neonatal mortality if it increases its rate of progress slightly. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, the state will have to increase its rate of progress by 1.5 times. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births for whites and blacks, Georgia will have to multiply its current rate of progress by 5. For nonwhites, the state will have to increase progress by a factor of 6 and for all races by a factor of 8. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to triple its current rate of improvement.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

GEORGIA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	□	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	□	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	□	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$366.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

48%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$223.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

29%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($366.00):

61%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

50%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

HAWAII

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	4,658	846	14,049	18,707
To all women age 19 and under	364	61	1,574	1,938
To women under age 15	2	2	25	27
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	7.8%	7.2%	11.2%	10.4%
To women under age 15	—	0.2	0.2	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.1%	9.0%	7.6%	7.2%
To women age 19 and under	9.4	—	10.4	10.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	12.0%	—	15.3%	14.6%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	78.5%	73.0%	74.9%	75.8%
To women age 19 and under	58.8	53.3	54.7	55.8
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	3.6%	3.8%	5.1%	4.7%
To women age 19 and under	—	—	8.6	8.4
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	7.7	—	10.6	9.9
Neonatal deaths	—	—	7.0	6.5
Postneonatal deaths	—	—	3.6	3.4

Hawaii already has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for whites and nonwhites. It will meet the goal for all races if it continues to improve at approximately its current rate. Hawaii already has met the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, the state will have to improve its rate of progress by 7.5 times. Hawaii already has met the goal for low-birthweight births for nonwhites and blacks. However the state has made no progress toward the goal for all races and is moving in the wrong direction for whites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve its rate of progress by a multiple of 4.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

HAWAII

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$468.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($874.00):

54%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$468.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($874.00):

54%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($468.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

23%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

IDAHO

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	17,383	89	645	18,028
To all women age 19 and under	1,833	13	102	1,935
To women under age 15	15	—	2	17
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.5%	14.6%	15.8%	10.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	—	0.3	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.0%	—	7.9%	5.1%
To women age 19 and under	6.6	—	—	6.7
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.9%	—	—	14.0%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	76.8%	71.8%	67.3%	76.5%
To women age 19 and under	57.1	—	51.5	56.8
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	4.7%	—	9.6%	4.8%
To women age 19 and under	10.5	—	—	10.5
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.8	—	—	9.8
Neonatal deaths	5.0	—	—	5.0
Postneonatal deaths	4.8	—	—	4.7

Idaho will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for all races and whites and already has met the goal for neonatal mortality. However, Idaho has not improved its postneonatal mortality rate from the 1978 level. The state already has met the goals for low-birthweight births for whites and nonwhites and will reach the goal for all races if it continues at about its current rate. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve its rate of progress by 6 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

IDAHO

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$554.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

73%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$304.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

40%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($554.00):

55%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

28%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

ILLINOIS

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	137,102	38,420	42,172	179,274
To all women age 19 and under	12,746	10,385	10,548	23,294
To women under age 15	129	402	407	536
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	9.3%	27.0%	25.0%	13.0%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.3
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.3%	13.8%	13.1%	7.1%
To women age 19 and under	7.5	13.3	13.3	10.1
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.1%	26.1%	25.4%	18.4%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	81.6%	65.3%	66.2%	77.9%
To women age 19 and under	56.5	51.6	51.6	54.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	3.5%	7.5%	7.3%	4.4%
To women age 19 and under	9.8	10.8	10.9	10.3
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.5	22.0	20.5	12.1
Neonatal deaths	6.6	13.8	12.8	8.1
Postneonatal deaths	2.9	8.2	7.7	4.0

Illinois will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for all races and whites. However, the state will have to double its rate of progress for blacks and nonwhites. While Illinois will meet the goal for neonatal mortality, the state will have to double its current rate of progress to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality. To meet the goal for low-birthweight births for all races, Illinois will have to improve its current rate of progress by 7 times. The state will meet the goal for whites if it continues at about its current rate of progress. However, Illinois has made no progress for nonwhites since 1978 and the 1984 rate for blacks is higher than the 1978 rate. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to triple its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

ILLINOIS

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$680.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

89%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$341.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

45%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($680.00):

50%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

48%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

INDIANA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	70,725	8,640	9,359	80,084
To all women age 19 and under	9,042	2,219	2,256	11,298
To women under age 15	89	96	96	185
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	12.8%	25.7%	24.1%	14.1%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.7%	11.7%	11.2%	6.3%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	13.4	13.2	8.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	17.4%	29.4%	28.3%	19.7%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	79.9%	58.5%	60.2%	78.0%
To women age 19 and under	58.7	43.3	43.6	56.1
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	3.9%	9.8%	9.4%	4.4%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	13.9	13.9	8.9
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.2	19.1	17.8	11.1
Neonatal deaths	6.6	12.3	11.3	7.1
Postneonatal deaths	3.6	6.8	6.5	4.0

Indiana will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for white infant mortality. To meet the goal for infant mortality for all races, the state will have to improve its rate of progress slightly. However, progress for nonwhites and blacks must increase by 1.5 times. Indiana will meet the goal for neonatal mortality, but to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the state will have to triple its current rate of improvement. To meet the goal for low-birthweight births for nonwhites, Indiana also will have to triple its rate of improvement. The goals for blacks, whites, and all races will be met only if the state improves its progress by at least a multiple of 6. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to increase its rate of progress significantly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

INDIANA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$307.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

40%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$256.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

34%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($307.00):

83%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

36%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

IOWA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	40,662	1,059	1,705	42,367
To all women age 19 and under	3,661	261	332	3,993
To women under age 15	26	8	8	34
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	9.0%	24.6%	19.5%	9.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	4.7%	10.6%	8.8%	4.9%
To women age 19 and under	7.1	11.5	11.1	7.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.6%	26.8%	24.7%	14.4%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	86.0%	73.3%	70.3%	85.3%
To women age 19 and under	65.9	60.6	56.7	65.2
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.0%	4.5%	7.0%	2.2%
To women age 19 and under	5.7	—	11.5	6.2
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.8	—	—	8.8
Neonatal deaths	5.9	—	—	5.9
Postneonatal deaths	2.9	—	—	2.9

Iowa already has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for all races and whites. The state also has met the goal for neonatal mortality and will meet the goal for postneonatal mortality at its current rate of progress. Iowa already has met the goals for low-birthweight births for all races, whites, and nonwhites. If it continues at about its current rate of progress, the state also will meet the goal for blacks. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to triple its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

IOWA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	□	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	□	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$497.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

65%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$381.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

50%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($497.00):

77%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

42%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

KANSAS

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	35,528	3,306	4,482	40,010
To all women age 19 and under	3,833	724	884	4,717
To women under age 15	31	28	31	62
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.8%	21.9%	19.7%	11.8%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.5%	12.1%	10.9%	6.1%
To women age 19 and under	8.3	14.1	13.7	9.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	16.4%	25.4%	24.9%	18.1%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	83.1%	70.1%	68.9%	81.5%
To women age 19 and under	63.1	52.8	52.6	61.1
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	3.1%	6.4%	8.0%	3.7%
To women age 19 and under	7.6	10.7	12.3	8.5
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.4	18.5	15.8	10.1
Neonatal deaths	6.0	11.8	10.3	6.5
Postneonatal deaths	3.3	—	—	3.6

Kansas will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and nonwhites if it continues at its current rate of progress. To meet the black goal, however, the rate of progress will have to almost double. Kansas already has met the goal for neonatal mortality, but to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the state will have to increase its rate of progress by a multiple of 6. To meet the goal for low-birthweight births for whites, Kansas will have to increase its current rate of progress by 1.5 times. To reach the goal for all races it will have to improve its rate of progress 6 times. Kansas has made no progress toward the goals for blacks and nonwhites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to triple its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

KANSAS

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$394.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

52%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$394.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

52%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($394.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

39%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

KENTUCKY

State Fact Sheet, 1984

Births	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	48,031	4,885	5,259	53,290
To all women age 19 and under	8,510	1,211	1,224	9,734
To women under age 15	151	64	64	215
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	17.7%	24.8%	23.3%	18.3%
To women under age 15	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.4
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.4%	12.0%	11.7%	6.9%
To women age 19 and under	8.3	14.1	13.9	9.0
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	23.1%	29.1%	27.6%	23.9%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	77.2%	61.1%	61.5%	75.6%
To women age 19 and under	59.7	49.0	49.0	58.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	4.9%	10.0%	9.7%	5.3%
To women age 19 and under	9.2	12.9	12.9	9.7
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.9	18.4	17.3	11.5
Neonatal deaths	6.9	12.5	11.8	7.4
Postneonatal deaths	4.0	—	—	4.2

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality, Kentucky will have to increase its rate of progress 2 times for all races and whites, 3 times for nonwhites, and 4 times for blacks. Kentucky will meet the goal for neonatal mortality but is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for postneonatal mortality. Kentucky will have to improve its rate of progress significantly to meet the goals for low-birthweight births for all races, 2.5 times for nonwhites, and 3 times for blacks. No progress has been made toward the goal for whites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to increase its current rate of progress 2.5 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

KENTUCKY

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$197.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

26%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$197.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

26%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($197.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

38%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

LOUISIANA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	49,198	30,848	32,274	81,472
To all women age 19 and under	6,536	7,632	7,776	14,312
To women under age 15	75	345	345	420
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	13.3%	24.7%	24.1%	17.6%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.5
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.7%	13.1%	12.8%	8.5%
To women age 19 and under	7.4	15.2	15.1	11.6
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	17.2%	28.6%	28.3%	23.8%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	85.8%	64.8%	65.1%	77.6%
To women age 19 and under	69.1	52.3	52.4	60.0
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.8%	7.8%	7.8%	4.8%
To women age 19 and under	6.1	10.5	10.6	8.5
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.9	17.4	16.9	12.1
Neonatal deaths	5.9	11.6	11.2	8.0
Postneonatal deaths	3.0	5.8	5.6	4.0

Louisiana has met the Surgeon General's 1990 infant mortality goal for whites. The state will meet the goals for all races, nonwhites, and blacks. The state also will meet the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, the state will have to improve its rate of progress slightly. Louisiana also will have to improve its rate of progress to meet the goals for low-birthweight births slightly for whites and significantly for all races. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for nonwhites and blacks. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to increase its rate of progress five-fold.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

LOUISIANA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$600.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

79%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$190.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

25%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($600.00):

32%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

41%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

MAINE

State Fact Sheet, 1984

Births	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	16,438	103	332	16,770
To all women age 19 and under	1,999	16	47	2,046
To women under age 15	15	—	2	17
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	12.2%	15.5%	14.2%	12.2%
To women under age 15	0.1	—	0.6	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.4%	—	—	5.5%
To women age 19 and under	8.1	—	—	8.1
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	18.1%	—	—	18.1%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	82.9%	74.3%	76.9%	82.8%
To women age 19 and under	67.1	—	—	67.1
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.4%	—	—	2.4%
To women age 19 and under	4.9	—	—	5.0
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.4	—	—	8.4
Neonatal deaths	5.0	—	—	5.1
Postneonatal deaths	3.4	—	—	3.3

Maine has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races and whites. The state also already has met the goal for neonatal mortality and will meet the goal for postneonatal mortality at the current rate of progress. Progress toward the goal for low-birthweight births for all races and whites has not improved over the 1978 figure. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to double its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MAINE

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	□	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	□	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$536.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

71%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$389.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

51%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($536.00):

73%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

41%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

MARYLAND

State Fact Sheet, 1984

Births	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	43,816	19,721	21,593	65,409
To all women age 19 and under	4,014	4,256	4,333	8,347
To women under age 15	50	168	168	218
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	9.2%	21.6%	20.1%	12.8%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.3
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.4%	12.0%	11.6%	7.4%
To women age 19 and under	6.8	12.9	12.9	10.0
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	11.6%	23.2%	22.4%	17.1%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	85.4%	65.2%	66.7%	79.3%
To women age 19 and under	62.9	48.3	48.5	55.5
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.5%	7.3%	7.0%	4.0%
To women age 19 and under	6.6	12.1	12.1	9.4
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.8	17.0	15.9	11.8
Neonatal deaths	6.7	11.8	11.0	8.1
Postneonatal deaths	3.1	5.2	4.9	3.7

Maryland will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, nonwhites, and blacks at its current rate of progress. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality at its current rate of progress but is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for postneonatal mortality. Maryland will meet the low birthweight goal for whites. However, to meet the other goals for low-birthweight births, the state will have to increase its progress 6 times for all races and nonwhites and 17 times for blacks. Maryland has made no progress toward the prenatal care goal over its 1978 figure.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MARYLAND

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$455.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

60%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$329.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

43%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($455.00):

72%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

41%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

MASSACHUSETTS

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	70,565	5,702	7,714	78,279
To all women age 19 and under	5,853	1,072	1,166	7,019
To women under age 15	60	24	24	84
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	8.3%	18.8%	15.1%	9.0%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.5%	11.0%	9.8%	5.9%
To women age 19 and under	8.0	13.6	13.5	8.9
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	12.2%	23.3%	20.8%	13.6%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	86.6%	75.5%	76.6%	85.6%
To women age 19 and under	61.0	62.7	62.3	61.2
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.1%	4.4%	4.4%	2.3%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	8.2	8.5	7.8
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.6	14.2	12.3	9.0
Neonatal deaths	5.9	8.8	7.6	6.1
Postneonatal deaths	2.7	5.4	4.7	2.9

Massachusetts has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races and whites. The goals for nonwhites and blacks will be met at the current rate of progress. Massachusetts already has met the goal for infant mortality but to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the state will have to increase its current rate of progress 3.5 times. The low birthweight goals for whites and nonwhites will be met at the current rates of progress. However, the state will have to increase its rate of progress 1.5 times for all races and 3 times for blacks. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for prenatal care.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MASSACHUSETTS

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$439.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

58%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$432.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

57%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($439.00):

98%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

42%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

MICHIGAN

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	110,751	23,022	25,325	136,076
To all women age 19 and under	11,114	5,490	5,709	16,823
To women under age 15	114	222	228	342
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.0%	23.8%	22.5%	12.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.3
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.5%	14.2%	13.5%	7.0%
To women age 19 and under	7.8	14.2	13.9	9.9
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.2%	23.9%	23.2%	17.5%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	83.3%	72.3%	72.7%	81.4%
To women age 19 and under	62.2	57.3	57.2	60.5
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.4%	5.5%	5.5%	3.0%
To women age 19 and under	7.1	9.4	9.4	7.9
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.4	23.5	22.0	11.7
Neonatal deaths	6.4	16.9	15.6	8.1
Postneonatal deaths	3.0	6.6	6.4	3.7

Michigan will reach the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for whites. However, the state will have to increase its progress slightly to meet the goals for all races, 8 times for nonwhites, and 10 times for blacks. To meet the goal for neonatal mortality, Michigan will have to increase its rate of progress 1.5 times and to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the state will have to increase its rate of progress slightly. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births Michigan will have to increase its rate of progress significantly for all races and slightly for whites. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for nonwhites. No progress has been made toward the goal for blacks over the 1978 level. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to double its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MICHIGAN

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$629.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

83%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$486.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

64%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($629.00):

77%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

46%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

MINNESOTA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	62,020	1,768	4,696	66,716
To all women age 19 and under	4,416	375	847	5,263
To women under age 15	20	16	30	50
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	7.1%	21.2%	18.0%	7.9%
To women under age 15	—	0.9	0.6	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	4.7%	10.6%	7.8%	4.9%
To women age 19 and under	7.1	12.6	8.9	7.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	10.8%	25.1%	20.5%	11.9%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	81.5%	63.4%	58.0%	79.9%
To women age 19 and under	58.4	47.2	45.1	56.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.9%	10.6%	13.1%	3.6%
To women age 19 and under	7.5	17.1	17.0	9.0
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.9	—	8.7	8.9
Neonatal deaths	5.5	—	—	5.5
Postneonatal deaths	3.4	—	—	3.4

Minnesota has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and nonwhites. To meet the goal for blacks, the rate of progress will have to double. Minnesota already has met the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, the state will have to triple its current rate of progress. The state has met the goals for low-birthweight births for all races, whites, and nonwhites. Progress will have to increase slightly to meet the goal for blacks. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to increase its current rate of progress 2.5 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MINNESOTA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$528.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

69%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$528.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

69%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($528.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

49%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

MISSISSIPPI

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	22,762	20,645	21,079	43,841
To all women age 19 and under	3,303	5,940	6,007	9,310
To women under age 15	34	372	374	408
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	14.5%	28.8%	28.5%	21.2%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.8	1.8	0.9
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.0%	11.7%	11.6%	8.7%
To women age 19 and under	8.2	13.4	13.3	11.5
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	19.8%	33.0%	32.9%	28.2%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	85.3%	63.5%	63.5%	74.8%
To women age 19 and under	70.6	50.3	50.4	57.6
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.4%	6.4%	6.5%	4.4%
To women age 19 and under	5.8	8.8	8.8	7.8
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.0	19.5	19.2	14.4
Neonatal deaths	7.0	11.4	11.2	9.0
Postneonatal deaths	3.0	8.0	8.0	5.4

Mississippi will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for whites. To meet the goals for all races, non-whites, and blacks, Mississippi will have to increase its current rate of progress slightly. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, the state will have to triple its current rate of progress. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births, Mississippi will have to increase its current rate of progress significantly for all races, nonwhites, and blacks. The state has made no progress over its 1978 figures for whites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to increase its rate of progress 5.5 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MISSISSIPPI

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	□	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	□	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	□	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	□	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards**

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$286.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

38%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$120.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

16%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($286.00):

42%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

57%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

**These data reflect January 1986 standards. However, the Mississippi AFDC standard of need was increased substantially in mid-1986. The new standard of need is $368.00, an amount equal to 48 percent of the federal poverty level. As a result of this change, the AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three ($120.00) is now 33 percent of the standard of need.

MISSOURI

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	62,422	11,452	12,314	74,736
To all women age 19 and under	7,408	3,038	3,091	10,499
To women under age 15	66	90	92	158
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	11.9%	26.5%	25.1%	14.0%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.6%	12.6%	12.3%	6.7%
To women age 19 and under	8.0	12.8	12.8	9.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	17.1%	27.0%	26.2%	19.9%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	82.3%	67.1%	67.7%	79.9%
To women age 19 and under	58.5	54.3	54.4	57.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	3.4%	7.3%	7.1%	4.0%
To women age 19 and under	8.1	10.1	10.2	8.8
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.0	18.3	17.3	10.4
Neonatal deaths	5.5	11.5	11.0	6.4
Postneonatal deaths	3.5	6.8	6.3	4.0

Missouri will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, nonwhites, and blacks at its current rate of progress. The state already has met the infant mortality goal for whites and the goal for neonatal mortality. However, the state has made no progress toward the goal for postneonatal mortality over its 1978 figure. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births, the state will have to increase its rate of progress 3 times for whites, 5 times for blacks and nonwhites, and 6 times for all races. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to double its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MISSOURI

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	□	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	□	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	□	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$312.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

41%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$274.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

36%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($312.00):

88%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

34%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

MONTANA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

Births	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	12,451	69	1,690	14,141
To all women age 19 and under	1,121	5	339	1,460
To women under age 15	7	—	7	14
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	9.0%	7.2%	20.1%	10.3%
To women under age 15	0.1	—	0.4	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.7%	—	6.9%	5.8%
To women age 19 and under	7.8	—	—	7.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	12.3%	—	—	13.0%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	81.7%	79.7%	59.5%	79.0%
To women age 19 and under	61.4	—	44.2	57.4
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	3.1%	—	12.3%	4.2%
To women age 19 and under	7.6	—	14.5	9.2
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.9	—	—	8.8
Neonatal deaths	4.6	—	—	4.5
Postneonatal deaths	4.3	—	—	4.4

Montana has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races and whites and the goal for neonatal mortality. However, Montana has not improved its record for postneonatal mortality over the 1978 rate. The state has met the low birthweight goal for nonwhites, but to meet other goals for low-birthweight births it will have to increase its rate of progress 4 times for whites and 6 times for all races. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve its current rate of progress significantly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

MONTANA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	□	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$428.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

56%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$354.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

47%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($428.00):

83%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

39%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

NEBRASKA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	24,114	1,361	2,013	26,127
To all women age 19 and under	2,076	371	465	2,541
To women under age 15	19	13	14	33
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	8.6%	27.3%	23.1%	9.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.0%	11.6%	9.7%	5.4%
To women age 19 and under	6.5	14.6	13.5	7.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	11.1%	34.2%	32.1%	14.0%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	81.6%	61.6%	60.1%	79.9%
To women age 19 and under	56.3	48.9	48.6	54.9
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	3.0%	8.9%	9.5%	3.5%
To women age 19 and under	9.4	11.6	11.9	9.9
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.2	—	—	9.6
Neonatal deaths	5.9	—	—	6.2
Postneonatal deaths	3.4	—	—	3.5

Nebraska will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for whites and for all races at its current rate of progress. The state already has met the goal for neonatal mortality. However, to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the state will have to increase its progress 2.5 times. Nebraska has met the goal for low-birthweight births for whites, and will reach the goals for all races and nonwhites. To meet the goal for blacks the state will have to increase its current rate of progress slightly. To meet the goal for prenatal care the state will have to increase its progress by 4.5 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NEBRASKA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$350.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

46%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$350.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

46%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($350.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

34%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

NEVADA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	12,253	1,451	2,550	14,803
To all women age 19 and under	1,314	368	499	1,813
To women under age 15	14	22	23	37
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.7%	25.4%	19.6%	12.2%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.1%	10.2%	9.6%	6.7%
To women age 19 and under	6.9	10.1	10.4	7.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	12.1%	25.0%	21.3%	14.4%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	77.9%	62.4%	65.9%	75.8%
To women age 19 and under	57.1	44.3	45.7	53.9
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	5.4%	8.8%	9.3%	6.0%
To women age 19 and under	11.4	12.2	14.1	12.2
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.5	—	—	10.5
Neonatal deaths	6.1	—	—	6.0
Postneonatal deaths	4.4	—	—	4.5

Nevada will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for nonwhites at its current rate of progress. To meet the goal for whites, the state will have to increase progress slightly. The state has met the goal for neonatal mortality, but has not improved its record on postneonatal mortality over its 1978 figure. Nevada will meet the low birthweight goal for blacks and nonwhites at its current rate of progress. To meet the goal for all races and whites, the state will have to increase its rate of progress 2 times. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to increase progress significantly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NEVADA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$285.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

38%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$285.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

38%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($285.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

53%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	13,979	106	271	14,250
To all women age 19 and under	1,203	13	22	1,225
To women under age 15	10	2	2	12
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	8.6%	12.3%	8.1%	8.6%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.0%	—	—	5.0%
To women age 19 and under	6.2	—	—	6.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births				
To women age 19 and under	10.8%	—	—	10.9%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	84.7%	81.0%	79.5%	84.6%
To women age 19 and under	60.0	—	—	60.1
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.3%	—	—	2.3%
To women age 19 and under	6.4	—	—	6.2
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.2	—	—	10.2
Neonatal deaths	7.1	—	—	7.1
Postneonatal deaths	3.1	—	—	3.1

To meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for all races and whites, New Hampshire will have to increase its current rate of progress four-fold. The state will meet the goal for neonatal mortality, but data for postneonatal mortality are insufficient to chart progress. The state has met the goals for low-birthweight births for whites and for all races. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to increase progress slightly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$389.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

51%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$389.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

51%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($389.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

49%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

NEW JERSEY

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	78,654	19,783	22,680	101,334
To all women age 19 and under	5,362	4,847	4,945	10,307
To women under age 15	79	195	197	276
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	6.8%	24.5%	21.8%	10.2%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.3
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.7%	12.4%	11.6%	7.0%
To women age 19 and under	8.9	13.8	13.7	11.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	10.7%	27.2%	25.6%	16.3%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	85.5%	67.9%	70.0%	82.0%
To women age 19 and under	56.4	54.1	54.2	55.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	3.1%	8.0%	7.4%	4.0%
To women age 19 and under	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.3
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.3	18.4	16.7	10.9
Neonatal deaths	6.8	11.0	10.2	7.5
Postneonatal deaths	2.5	7.4	6.5	3.4

New Jersey will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and nonwhites. To meet the goal for blacks, the state will have to increase its rate of progress 1.5 times. New Jersey will meet the goal for neonatal mortality. However, to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, the state will have to increase its current rate of progress 3 times. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births, New Jersey will have to increase its rate of progress 2 times for nonwhites, 3 times for blacks, 4 times for all races, and 6 times for whites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to double its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NEW JERSEY

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	□	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$404.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

53%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$404.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

53%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($404.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

38%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

NEW MEXICO

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	22,742	645	4,631	27,373
To all women age 19 and under	3,493	126	818	4,311
To women under age 15	51	5	16	67
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	15.4%	19.5%	17.7%	15.7%
To women under age 15	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	7.8%	9.8%	6.6%	7.6%
To women age 19 and under	8.7	—	8.4	8.7
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	17.2%	—	22.4%	18.0%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	63.5%	52.7%	50.8%	61.2%
To women age 19 and under	41.2	—	35.2	39.9
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	12.1%	14.5%	17.9%	13.2%
To women age 19 and under	21.9	—	26.3	22.8
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.4	—	10.6	9.6
Neonatal deaths	6.2	—	—	6.0
Postneonatal deaths	3.2	—	—	3.6

New Mexico will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for all races and whites at its current rate of progress. The state also will meet the goals for neonatal mortality and postneonatal mortality at current rates of progress. New Mexico has met the low-birthweight births goal for nonwhites, and will for blacks if progress continues at the current pace. The state will have to increase progress 2.5 times to meet the goals for all races and 3.5 times for whites. Data on prenatal care in New Mexico are not available for years prior to 1980. Therefore progress over time cannot be computed.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NEW MEXICO

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$258.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

34%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$258.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

34%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($258.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

25%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

NEW YORK

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	188,914	54,267	62,139	251,053
To all women age 19 and under	15,677	10,279	10,539	26,216
To women under age 15	218	302	309	527
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	8.3%	18.9%	17.0%	10.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.7%	11.7%	10.9%	7.0%
To women age 19 and under	8.3	12.8	12.8	10.1
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	12.0%	20.8%	19.9%	15.0%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	78.2%	50.6%	53.1%	72.2%
To women age 19 and under	48.8	36.4	36.7	44.1
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	6.6%	19.2%	17.8%	9.2%
To women age 19 and under	17.5	25.8	25.7	20.7
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.8	16.2	14.8	11.0
Neonatal deaths	6.9	10.0	9.1	7.5
Postneonatal deaths	2.8	6.2	5.7	3.5

New York will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, nonwhites, and blacks at its current rate of progress. The state also will meet the goal for neonatal mortality. However, to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the state will have to increase progress 2.5 times. To meet the goals for low birthweight, New York will have to increase its current rate of progress slightly for whites, 1.5 times for nonwhites, 2 times for blacks, and 3 times for all races. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to increase its current rate of progress 7.5 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NEW YORK

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$497.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

65%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$497.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

65%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($497.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

41%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

NORTH CAROLINA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	59,439	24,256	26,603	86,042
To all women age 19 and under	7,728	6,106	6,480	14,208
To women under age 15	83	283	290	373
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	13.0%	25.2%	24.4%	16.5%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.4
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.1%	12.2%	11.7%	7.8%
To women age 19 and under	8.0	13.1	12.9	10.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	17.1%	27.0%	26.8%	21.6%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	84.0%	64.8%	65.3%	78.2%
To women age 19 and under	63.6	48.7	49.2	57.0
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.5%	7.2%	7.0%	3.9%
To women age 19 and under	6.2	11.7	11.4	8.6
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.9	18.8	17.9	12.4
Neonatal deaths	6.7	11.8	11.2	8.1
Postneonatal deaths	3.2	7.0	6.7	4.3

North Carolina will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and nonwhites at its current rate of progress. To meet the infant mortality goal for blacks, the state will have to increase its rate of progress slightly. North Carolina will meet the goal for neonatal mortality, but to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the state will have to increase its current rate of progress 2 times. To meet the goals for low birthweight, North Carolina will have to increase its rate of progress 6 times for whites, 9 times for all races, and significantly for nonwhites. The state has made no progress toward the goal for blacks. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to increase its current rate of progress 3 times.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NORTH CAROLINA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	□	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	□	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$492.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

65%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$246.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

32%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($492.00):

50%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

43%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

NORTH DAKOTA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	10,787	131	1,038	11,825
To all women age 19 and under	818	11	188	1,006
To women under age 15	1	—	4	5
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	7.6%	8.4%	18.1%	8.5%
To women under age 15	—	—	0.4	—
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	4.5%	—	7.3%	4.8%
To women age 19 and under	5.1	—	—	5.1
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	8.6%	—	—	9.1%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	83.5%	74.2%	66.7%	82.0%
To women age 19 and under	63.5	—	52.1	61.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.1%	—	9.5%	2.7%
To women age 19 and under	5.5	—	16.0	7.5
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	7.7	—	—	8.1
Neonatal deaths	4.5	—	—	4.5
Postneonatal deaths	3.2	—	—	3.6

North Dakota has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for all races and for whites and also has met the goal for neonatal mortality. However, to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the state will have to improve at 3.5 times its current rate of progress. North Dakota has met the goals for low-birthweight births for all races, whites, and nonwhites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve at 1.5 times its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

NORTH DAKOTA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$371.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

49%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$371.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

49%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($371.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

40%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

OHIO

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	134,406	22,428	24,113	158,519
To all women age 19 and under	15,845	5,304	5,417	21,262
To women under age 15	140	224	228	368
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	11.8%	23.6%	22.5%	13.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.5%	12.[illegible]%	11.8%	6.4%
To women age 19 and under	7.6	13.2	13.1	9.0
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	16.4%	25.6%	24.9%	18.8%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	84.1%	66.8%	67.8%	81.7%
To women age 19 and under	63.0	51.6	51.8	60.2
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.8%	8.5%	8.2%	3.6%
To women age 19 and under	6.7	11.9	11.8	8.0
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.3	17.7	16.9	10.4
Neonatal deaths	6.1	11.1	10.7	6.8
Postneonatal deaths	3.2	6.6	6.3	3.7

At current rates of progress, Ohio will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for all races and whites. For nonwhites and for blacks, the state will have to increase its current rate of progress by 1.5 times. Ohio will meet the goal for neonatal mortality, but to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the state will have to improve at nearly 3 times the current rate of progress. If current trends continue, Ohio will meet the low-birthweight births goal for whites. To meet the goals for all races, nonwhites, and blacks, however, the state will have to increase at about 2.5 times the current rate of progress. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to nearly triple its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

OHIO

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	□	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$652.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

86%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$302.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

40%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($652.00):

46%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

57%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

OKLAHOMA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	43,267	5,331	11,210	54,477
To all women age 19 and under	6,319	1,224	2,514	8,833
To women under age 15	98	41	67	165
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	14.6%	23.0%	22.4%	16.2%
To women under age 15	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.8%	11.5%	8.3%	6.3%
To women age 19 and under	7.7	13.4	10.1	8.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	19.3%	26.9%	27.3%	21.4%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	73.6%	51.4%	53.3%	69.4%
To women age 19 and under	52.0	34.4	38.9	48.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	6.9%	15.4%	14.6%	8.5%
To women age 19 and under	13.6	21.6	20.2	15.4
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	11.1	14.8	10.2	11.0
Neonatal deaths	7.2	9.2	6.5	7.0
Postneonatal deaths	3.9	5.6	4.1	3.9

Oklahoma has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for nonwhites and will meet the goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and blacks. Oklahoma also will meet the goals for neonatal and postneonatal mortality and already has met the low birthweight goal for nonwhites. However, to meet the goals for low-birthweight births for all races, whites, and blacks, Oklahoma will have to improve at about 1.5 times the current rate of progress. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve the current rate of progress significantly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

OKLAHOMA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	□	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	□	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	□	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$471.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

62%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$310.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

41%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($471.00):

66%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

36%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

OREGON

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	36,711	910	2,852	39,563
To all women age 19 and under	3,885	187	419	4,304
To women under age 15	44	7	12	56
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.6%	20.5%	14.7%	10.9%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.0%	10.9%	7.4%	5.2%
To women age 19 and under	7.0	—	7.9	7.1
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.9%	—	15.6%	15.0%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	77.8%	65.2%	67.8%	77.1%
To women age 19 and under	53.1	46.0	44.4	52.3
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	4.9%	8.5%	8.9%	5.2%
To women age 19 and under	12.3	—	17.7	12.9
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.0	—	—	9.9
Neonatal deaths	4.9	—	—	4.8
Postneonatal deaths	5.0	—	—	5.1

Oregon will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for all races and for whites and has met the goal for neonatal mortality. However, to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the state will have to improve the current rate of progress significantly. Oregon has met the goals for low birthweight for whites and nonwhites. However, the state has been moving in the wrong direction on low-birthweight birth goals for all races and for blacks. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve at 4.5 times the current rate.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

OREGON

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$397.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

52%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$397.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

52%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($397.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

35%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

PENNSYLVANIA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	134,639	20,351	22,471	157,110
To all women age 19 and under	13,204	4,996	5,106	18,310
To women under age 15	137	208	216	353
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	9.8%	24.5%	22.7%	11.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.5%	13.9%	13.3%	6.6%
To women age 19 and under	8.0	14.6	14.5	9.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.2%	25.7%	24.7%	17.2%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	81.9%	59.0%	60.2%	78.9%
To women age 19 and under	57.3	43.8	43.9	53.7
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	3.5%	11.1%	10.7%	4.4%
To women age 19 and under	8.6	16.2	16.1	10.6
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.8	21.3	20.0	10.4
Neonatal deaths	6.1	14.6	13.7	7.2
Postneonatal deaths	2.7	6.6	6.3	3.2

Pennsylvania has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for whites and will meet the goal for all races. However, to meet the goals for other populations the state will have to improve progress at 6.5 times for nonwhites and 12 times for blacks. Pennsylvania will meet the goal for neonatal mortality, but has made no progress toward the postneonatal mortality goal over the 1978 figure. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births, the state will have to improve at 5 times the rate of progress for all races and 1.5 times the rate of progress for whites. For nonwhites and blacks, Pennsylvania is moving in the wrong direction. The state also is moving in the wrong direction to meet the goal for early prenatal care.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

PENNSYLVANIA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	□

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$614.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

81%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$382.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

50%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($614.00):

62%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

47%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

RHODE ISLAND

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	11,339	872	1,320	12,659
To all women age 19 and under	1,077	170	221	1,298
To women under age 15	8	4	5	13
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	9.5%	19.5%	16.7%	10.3%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.6%	11.6%	10.1%	6.0%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	—	15.8	9.3
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.5%	—	26.3%	15.7%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	87.4%	71.9%	68.8%	85.5%
To women age 19 and under	65.6	60.1	56.9	64.2
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	1.8%	5.6%	6.4%	2.2%
To women age 19 and under	5.7	—	—	5.7
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.4	—	—	9.9
Neonatal deaths	6.7	—	—	7.0
Postneonatal deaths	2.7	—	—	2.9

Rhode Island will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for all races and for whites, and also will meet the goal for neonatal mortality. However, to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the state will have to improve at 3.5 times its current rate of progress. Rhode Island will meet the low birthweight goal for nonwhites, but to meet the goals for others it will have to double its rate of progress for all races, triple its rate of progress for whites, and increase progress by 1.5 times for blacks. The state has not made improvement toward the prenatal care goal over the 1978 figure.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

RHODE ISLAND

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$503.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

66%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$503.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

66%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($503.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

50%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

SOUTH CAROLINA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	30,687	19,564	19,983	50,670
To all women age 19 and under	3,880	4,815	4,853	8,733
To women under age 15	40	199	199	239
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	12.6%	24.6%	24.3%	17.2%
To women under age 15	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.5
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.2%	12.7%	12.6%	8.8%
To women age 19 and under	8.8	15.5	15.5	12.5
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	17.8%	30.0%	29.8%	24.6%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	76.7%	53.5%	53.7%	67.6%
To women age 19 and under	52.1	35.4	35.5	42.9
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	4.6%	12.5%	12.4%	7.7%
To women age 19 and under	11.5	19.1	19.1	15.7
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	11.0	20.7	20.2	14.7
Neonatal deaths	7.8	13.1	12.8	9.8
Postneonatal deaths	3.3	7.6	7.4	4.9

South Carolina will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for whites at its current rate of progress. To meet the goals for all races, nonwhites, and blacks, the state will need to increase its rate of progress by 1.5 times. To meet the goal for neonatal mortality, South Carolina will have to improve its rate of progress slightly and for postneonatal mortality the state will have to nearly double its rate of progress. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births, South Carolina will have to increase its rate of progress significantly for all races and increase its rate of progress for nonwhites and blacks by about 8 times. The state is moving in the wrong direction on the goal for whites. The state has made no progress toward the prenatal care goal over its 1978 level.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	□	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$369.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

49%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$199.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

26%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($369.00):

54%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

40%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

SOUTH DAKOTA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	10,520	101	1,925	12,445
To all women age 19 and under	945	18	397	1,342
To women under age 15	5	—	10	15
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	9.0%	17.8%	20.6%	10.8%
To women under age 15	—	—	0.5	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	4.8%	—	6.3%	5.1%
To women age 19 and under	7.5	—	—	7.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.9%	—	—	15.7%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	76.7%	63.0%	50.4%	72.7%
To women age 19 and under	55.4	—	38.9	50.6
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	4.0%	—	21.5%	6.6%
To women age 19 and under	9.1	—	26.9	14.3
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.8	—	16.1	10.0
Neonatal deaths	5.0	—	—	5.5
Postneonatal deaths	3.8	—	—	4.5

South Dakota has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for whites and will meet the goal for all races and nonwhites. South Dakota has met the goal for neonatal mortality but has made no progress toward the postneonatal mortality goal over its 1978 figure. The state has met the goals for low-birthweight births for whites and nonwhites, and will meet the goal for all races. To meet the prenatal care goal, the state will have to improve at 5 times its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$329.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

43%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$329.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

43%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($329.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

32%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

TENNESSEE

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	50,017	14,465	14,989	65,006
To all women age 19 and under	7,628	3,613	3,657	11,285
To women under age 15	80	172	172	252
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	15.3%	25.0%	24.4%	17.4%
To women under age 15	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.4
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.4%	13.2%	13.0%	7.9%
To women age 19 and under	8.6	14.4	14.3	10.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	20.3%	27.3%	26.8%	22.8%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	79.5%	62.7%	63.0%	75.7%
To women age 19 and under	57.6	47.7	47.7	54.4
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	4.2%	8.9%	8.8%	5.3%
To women age 19 and under	9.1	12.8	12.8	10.3
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.8	18.9	18.5	11.8
Neonatal deaths	6.4	13.5	13.1	8.0
Postneonatal deaths	3.4	5.4	5.3	3.9

Tennessee will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for all races and whites at its current rate of progress. To meet the goal for nonwhites and blacks, Tennessee will have to improve at 3 times its rate of progress. Tennessee will meet the goal for neonatal mortality but to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality the state will have to triple its rate of progress. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births, Tennessee will have to improve its rate of progress significantly for all races, blacks, and nonwhites, and improve at 5 times the rate of progress for whites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve at 4 times the rate of progress of the past six years.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TENNESSEE

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	□	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	□	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$339.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

45%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$153.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

20%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($339.00):

45%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

39%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

TEXAS

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	252,302	40,347	46,723	299,025
To all women age 19 and under	36,687	9,986	10,340	47,027
To women under age 15	683	403	405	1,088
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	14.5%	24.8%	22.1%	15.7%
To women under age 15	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.4
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.0%	12.2%	11.5%	6.8%
To women age 19 and under	7.9	13.6	13.5	9.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	19.3%	27.6%	26.2%	21.1%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	69.6%	58.2%	60.0%	68.1%
To women age 19 and under	47.2	40.3	40.3	45.7
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	10.3%	12.7%	12.2%	10.6%
To women age 19 and under	19.3	19.3	19.4	19.3
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.7	15.8	14.4	10.5
Neonatal deaths	6.2	9.7	8.7	6.6
Postneonatal deaths	3.6	6.1	5.7	3.9

Texas will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, nonwhites, and blacks. The state also will meet the goal for neonatal mortality. However, to meet the goal for postneonatal mortality it will have to double its rate of progress. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births, Texas will have to progress at double the rate for nonwhites, 3 times the rate for blacks, 4 times the rate for all races, and 5 times the rate for whites. The state has not improved its record for prenatal care over the 1978 figure.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TEXAS

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	□	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	□	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	□	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$574.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

76%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$184.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

24%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($574.00):

32%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

37%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

UTAH

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	36,380	268	1,919	38,299
To all women age 19 and under	3,088	33	238	3,326
To women under age 15	21	—	—	21
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	8.5%	12.3%	12.4%	8.7%
To women under age 15	0.1	—	—	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.4%	—	8.7%	5.6%
To women age 19 and under	8.4	—	13.0	8.8
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.2%	—	18.7%	13.7%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	82.9%	67.7%	64.1%	82.0%
To women age 19 and under	67.5	—	44.7	65.9
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.7%	—	9.8%	3.1%
To women age 19 and under	5.9	—	14.2	6.5
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.0	—	—	9.1
Neonatal deaths	5.4	—	—	5.6
Postneonatal deaths	3.6	—	—	3.6

Utah will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races. It has met the goal for whites and the goal for neonatal mortality. However, the state has made no progress in the past six years toward the goal for postneonatal mortality. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births, Utah will have to improve at 5 times the rate of progress for all races and slightly increase the rate of progress for whites. The state has met the goal for nonwhites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve its rate of progress significantly.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

UTAH

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	□	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	□
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$693.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

91%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$376.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

49%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($693.00):

54%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

31%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

VERMONT

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	7,943	29	77	8,020
To all women age 19 and under	797	4	9	806
To women under age 15	8	—	—	8
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.0%	13.8%	11.7%	10.0%
To women under age 15	0.1	—	—	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.2%	—	—	6.1%
To women age 19 and under	9.5	—	—	9.4
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	15.6%	—	—	15.5%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	82.4%	—	64.5%	82.3%
To women age 19 and under	60.2	—	—	60.1
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.6%	—	—	2.7%
To women age 19 and under	6.9	—	—	6.9
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	8.8	—	—	8.7
Neonatal deaths	5.5	—	—	5.5
Postneonatal deaths	—	—	—	—

Vermont has met the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races and whites as well as the goal for neonatal mortality. Postneonatal mortality data for Vermont are insufficient to chart progress over the past six years. To meet the goal for low-birthweight births for all races, Vermont will have to improve at 9 times the rate of progress of the past six years. The state has shown no progress toward the goal for whites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to double its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

VERMONT

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	■	□
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	□

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:		
• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	□
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	□

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:		
• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	□	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	□	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$883.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

116%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$583.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

77%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($883.00):

66%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

77%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

VIRGINIA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	60,774	19,757	21,945	82,719
To all women age 19 and under	6,107	4,242	4,328	10,435
To women under age 15	58	164	166	224
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.0%	21.5%	19.7%	12.6%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.3
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	5.7%	12.0%	11.4%	7.2%
To women age 19 and under	7.4	14.0	13.9	10.1
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	13.2%	25.0%	24.0%	17.7%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	84.4%	68.0%	69.0%	80.3%
To women age 19 and under	61.5	51.1	51.2	57.2
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.9%	6.2%	6.1%	3.8%
To women age 19 and under	8.5	10.9	11.0	9.5
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.9	19.6	18.3	12.1
Neonatal deaths	7.2	13.6	12.8	8.7
Postneonatal deaths	2.8	6.0	5.5	3.5

Virginia will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for whites. To meet the goals for other populations, the state will have to double its rate of progress for all races and more than triple its rate of progress for nonwhites and blacks. To meet the goals for neonatal and postneonatal mortality, Virginia will have to double its rate of progress. To meet the goals for low-birthweight births, Virginia will have to improve the rate of progress significantly for all races and nonwhites and multiply the rate of progress for whites by a factor of 4. The state has shown no progress toward the goal for blacks and is moving in the wrong direction toward the goal for prenatal care.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

VIRGINIA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$393.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

52%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$354.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

47%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($393.00):

90%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

39%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

WASHINGTON

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	60,623	3,103	8,304	68,927
To all women age 19 and under	6,060	506	1,105	7,165
To women under age 15	68	16	35	103
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	10.0%	16.3%	13.3%	10.4%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	4.7%	10.5%	8.0%	5.1%
To women age 19 and under	6.6	11.5	10.0	7.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	14.2%	17.9%	16.6%	14.6%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	79.5%	65.7%	68.0%	78.1%
To women age 19 and under	55.1	46.9	49.1	54.2
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	4.5%	9.5%	8.8%	5.0%
To women age 19 and under	11.1	14.6	15.5	11.8
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.9	21.3	12.4	10.2
Neonatal deaths	5.3	12.6	6.4	5.4
Postneonatal deaths	4.6	—	6.0	4.8

Washington will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races, whites, and nonwhites, but the state is moving in the wrong direction for blacks. Washington has met the goal for neonatal mortality but is moving in the wrong direction toward the postneonatal mortality goal. Washington has met the goals for low-birthweight births for whites and nonwhites and will meet the goal for all races. However, the state will have to improve its rate of progress significantly for blacks to reach the goal. Washington is moving in the wrong direction on the early prenatal care goal.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

WASHINGTON

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	■	☐

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$777.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

102%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$492.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

65%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($777.00):

63%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

32%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

WEST VIRGINIA

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	23,531	933	1,054	24,585
To all women age 19 and under	4,147	202	208	4,355
To women under age 15	51	3	3	54
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	17.6%	21.7%	19.7%	17.7%
To women under age 15	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	6.6%	13.4%	12.8%	6.9%
To women age 19 and under	8.3	—	14.4	8.6
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	22.2%	—	22.2%	22.2%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	71.9%	53.9%	56.0%	71.2%
To women age 19 and under	49.6	32.3	32.8	48.8
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	6.1%	12.2%	11.2%	6.3%
To women age 19 and under	12.6	22.6	21.9	13.1
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	10.8	—	—	11.0
Neonatal deaths	7.0	—	—	7.1
Postneonatal deaths	3.8	—	—	3.9

West Virginia will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races and whites as well as the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, the state will have to improve its rate of progress 1.5 times. West Virginia is moving in the wrong direction on the goals for low-birthweight births for all races, nonwhites, and blacks, and the state has made no progress toward the goal for whites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to triple its current rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

WEST VIRGINIA

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	☐	■
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$497.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

65%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$249.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

33%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($497.00):

50%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

43%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

WISCONSIN

State Fact Sheet, 1984

	White	Nonwhite		Total
Births		Black	Total	
To all women	65,959	5,246	7,228	73,187
To all women age 19 and under	5,585	1,515	1,806	7,391
To women under age 15	28	66	70	98
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	8.5%	28.9%	25.0%	10.1%
To women under age 15	—	1.3	1.0	0.1
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	4.6%	12.1%	10.3%	5.1%
To women age 19 and under	6.6	13.0	12.0	7.9
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	12.3%	31.0%	29.0%	15.6%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	86.1%	68.5%	66.2%	84.1%
To women age 19 and under	64.4	55.6	53.5	61.7
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	2.2%	6.5%	6.9%	2.6%
To women age 19 and under	6.4	9.9	10.4	7.4
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	9.2	18.7	16.7	9.9
Neonatal deaths	5.8	12.2	10.8	6.3
Postneonatal deaths	3.4	6.5	5.9	3.6

Wisconsin will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goals for infant mortality for all races and for whites. However, for nonwhites and blacks the state is moving in the wrong direction. Wisconsin has met the goal for neonatal mortality but has made no progress toward the goal for postneonatal mortality. Wisconsin will meet the goal for low-birthweight births for all races and has met the goal for whites. But the state will have to nearly double its rate of progress for nonwhites and increase progress by 7 times the rate for blacks. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to improve at 3 times the rate of progress of the past six years.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

WISCONSIN

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	■	☐

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	■	☐

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	☐	■
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$641.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

84%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$554.00

• As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

73%

• As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($641.00):

86%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

48%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

WYOMING

State Fact Sheet, 1984

Births	White	Nonwhite		Total
		Black	Total	
To all women	9,278	106	476	9,754
To all women age 19 and under	1,030	20	103	1,133
To women under age 15	12	1	3	15
Teen Births				
(As percentage of all births)				
To women age 19 and under	11.1%	18.9%	21.6%	11.6%
To women under age 15	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.2
Low-Birthweight Births				
Percentage of births that are low birthweight:				
To all women	7.1%	—	—	7.1%
To women age 19 and under	9.6	—	—	9.2
Percentage of all low-birthweight births:				
To women age 19 and under	15.0%	—	—	15.1%
Prenatal Care				
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the first trimester:				
To all women	81.0%	79.8%	73.2%	80.6%
To women age 19 and under	61.1	—	57.6	60.8
Percentage of babies born to women who began prenatal care in the third trimester or not at all:				
To all women	4.0%	—	7.9%	4.1%
To women age 19 and under	9.2	—	—	9.5
Infant Mortality				
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births				
Total infant deaths	11.2	—	—	11.1
Neonatal deaths	7.0	—	—	7.1
Postneonatal deaths	4.2	—	—	4.0

Wyoming will meet the Surgeon General's 1990 goal for infant mortality for whites, but to meet the goal for all races the state will have to improve its rate of progress slightly. Wyoming will meet the goal for neonatal mortality. To meet the goal for postneonatal mortality, the state will have to improve at 1.5 times its rate of progress of the past six years. Wyoming will have to improve its rate of progress 3 times for all races and for whites to meet the goal for low-birthweight births, but the state has met the goal for nonwhites. To meet the goal for prenatal care, the state will have to double its rate of progress.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

WYOMING

Medicaid, AFDC, and WIC Fact Sheet, 1986

Medicaid Coverage Standards

Benefits provided to:	*Yes*	*No*
• All children under age 18 who meet AFDC financial eligibility requirements	☐	■
• Medically needy children and pregnant women	☐	■

AFDC Coverage Standards

Program includes benefits to:

• Pregnant women, with no other children, from the sixth month or later	■	☐
• Two-parent unemployed families	☐	■

State-Funded Cash Assistance For Pregnant Women

State offers non-AFDC cash assistance to pregnant women:

• From medical verification if prior to sixth month	■	☐
• Based on pregnancy status alone*	☐	■

AFDC Financial Standards

AFDC monthly standard of need for a family of three:

$360.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

47%

AFDC monthly benefit level for a family of three:

$360.00

- As a percent of the monthly federal poverty level ($760.00):

47%

- As a percent of the monthly standard of need ($360.00):

100%

WIC Coverage

Women and children served as a percentage of the eligible population:

63%

*Some states that have elected to make cash payments to pregnant women prior to the sixth month of pregnancy set additional eligibility criteria such as disability, thereby disqualifying many pregnant women. Other states require only financial eligibility and proof of pregnancy.

PART 3

Appendix

TABLE 3.1

Infant Mortality Rates, by Race, U.S., 1940-1984

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite		Ratio of Black to White
			Black	Total	
1940	47.0	43.2	72.9	73.8	1.69
1941	45.3	41.2	74.1	74.8	1.80
1942	40.4	37.3	64.2	64.6	1.72
1943	40.4	37.5	61.5	62.5	1.64
1944	39.8	36.9	59.3	60.3	1.61
1945	38.3	35.6	56.2	57.0	1.58
1946	33.8	31.8	48.8	49.5	1.53
1947	32.2	30.1	47.7	48.5	1.58
1948	32.0	29.9	45.7	46.5	1.53
1949	31.3	28.9	46.8	47.3	1.62
1950	29.2	26.8	43.9	44.5	1.64
1951	28.4	25.8	44.3	44.8	1.72
1952	28.4	25.5	46.9	47.0	1.84
1953	27.8	25.0	44.5	44.7	1.78
1954	26.6	23.9	42.9	42.9	1.79
1955	26.4	23.6	43.1	42.8	1.83
1956	26.0	23.2	42.4	42.1	1.83
1957	26.3	23.3	44.2	43.7	1.90
1958	27.1	23.8	46.3	45.7	1.95
1959	26.4	23.2	44.8	44.0	1.93
1960	26.0	22.9	44.3	43.2	1.93
1961	25.3	22.4	41.8	40.7	1.87
1962	25.3	22.3	42.6	41.4	1.91
1963	25.2	22.2	42.8	41.5	1.93
1964	24.8	21.6	42.3	41.1	1.96
1965	24.7	21.5	41.7	40.3	1.94
1966	23.7	20.6	40.2	38.8	1.95
1967	22.4	19.7	37.5	35.9	1.90
1968	21.8	19.2	36.2	34.5	1.89
1969	20.9	18.4	34.8	32.9	1.89
1970	20.0	17.8	32.6	30.9	1.83
1971	19.1	17.1	30.3	28.5	1.77
1972	18.5	16.4	29.6	27.7	1.80
1973	17.7	15.8	28.1	26.2	1.78
1974	16.7	14.8	26.8	24.9	1.81
1975	16.1	14.2	26.2	24.2	1.85
1976	15.2	13.3	25.5	23.5	1.92
1977	14.1	12.3	23.6	21.7	1.92
1978	13.8	12.0	23.1	21.1	1.93
1979	13.1	11.4	21.8	19.8	1.91
1980	12.6	11.0	21.4	19.1	1.95
1981	11.9	10.5	20.0	17.8	1.90
1982	11.5	10.1	19.6	17.3	1.94
1983	11.2	9.7	19.2	16.8	1.98
1984	10.8	9.4	18.4	16.1	1.96

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.2

Neonatal Mortality Rates, by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950-1984

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite		Ratio of Black to White
			Black	Total	
1950	20.5	19.4	27.8	27.5	1.43
1955	19.1	17.7	27.8	27.2	1.57
1960	18.7	17.2	27.8	26.9	1.62
1961	18.4	16.9	26.2	26.2	1.55
1962	18.3	16.9	27.1	26.1	1.60
1963	18.2	16.7	27.0	26.1	1.62
1964	17.9	16.2	27.4	26.5	1.69
1965	17.7	16.1	26.5	25.4	1.65
1966	17.2	15.6	25.9	24.8	1.66
1967	16.5	15.0	25.0	23.8	1.67
1968	16.1	14.7	24.3	23.0	1.65
1969	15.6	14.2	23.9	22.5	1.68
1970	15.1	13.8	22.8	21.4	1.65
1971	14.2	13.0	21.0	19.6	1.62
1972	13.6	12.4	20.7	19.2	1.67
1973	13.0	11.8	19.3	17.9	1.64
1974	12.3	11.1	18.7	17.2	1.68
1975	11.6	10.4	18.3	16.8	1.76
1976	10.9	9.7	17.9	16.3	1.85
1977	9.9	8.7	16.1	14.7	1.85
1978	9.5	8.4	15.5	14.0	1.85
1979	8.9	7.9	14.3	12.9	1.81
1980	8.5	7.5	14.1	12.5	1.88
1981	8.0	7.1	13.4	11.8	1.89
1982	7.7	6.8	13.1	11.3	1.93
1983	7.3	6.4	12.4	10.8	1.94
1984	7.0	6.2	11.8	10.2	1.90

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.3

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950-1984

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite		Ratio of Black to White
			Black	Total	
1950	8.7	7.4	16.1	17.0	2.18
1955	7.3	5.9	15.3	15.6	2.59
1960	7.3	5.7	16.5	16.3	2.89
1961	6.9	5.5	14.7	14.5	2.67
1962	7.0	5.4	15.5	15.3	2.87
1963	7.0	5.5	15.8	15.4	2.87
1964	6.9	5.4	14.8	14.6	2.74
1965	7.0	5.4	15.2	14.9	2.81
1966	6.5	5.0	14.3	14.0	2.86
1967	5.9	4.7	12.5	12.1	2.66
1968	5.7	4.5	11.9	11.5	2.64
1969	5.3	4.2	10.8	10.4	2.57
1970	4.9	4.0	9.9	9.5	2.48
1971	4.9	4.1	9.3	9.9	2.27
1972	4.9	4.0	8.9	9.5	2.23
1973	4.7	4.0	8.8	8.5	2.20
1974	4.4	3.7	8.1	7.7	2.19
1975	4.5	3.8	7.9	7.4	2.08
1976	4.3	3.6	7.6	7.2	2.11
1977	4.2	3.6	7.6	7.0	2.11
1978	4.3	3.6	7.6	7.1	2.11
1979	4.2	3.5	7.5	6.9	2.14
1980	4.1	3.5	7.3	6.6	2.09
1981	3.9	3.4	6.6	6.0	1.94
1982	3.8	3.3	6.5	6.0	1.97
1983	3.9	3.3	6.8	6.0	2.06
1984	3.8	3.2	6.6	5.9	2.06

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.4

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950-1984

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite		Ratio of Black to White
			Black	Total	
1950	7.5	7.1	—	10.2	—
1955	7.6	6.8	—	11.7	—
1960	7.7	6.8	—	12.8	—
1961	7.8	6.9	—	13.0	—
1962	8.0	7.0	—	13.1	—
1963	8.2	7.1	—	13.6	—
1964	8.2	7.1	—	13.9	—
1965	8.3	7.2	—	13.8	—
1966	8.3	7.2	—	13.9	—
1967	8.2	7.1	—	13.6	—
1968	8.2	7.1	—	13.7	—
1969	8.1	7.0	14.1	13.5	2.01
1970	7.9	6.8	13.9	13.3	2.04
1971	7.7	6.6	13.4	12.7	2.03
1972	7.7	6.5	13.6	12.9	2.09
1973	7.6	6.4	13.3	12.5	2.08
1974	7.4	6.3	13.1	12.4	2.08
1975	7.4	6.3	13.1	12.2	2.08
1976	7.3	6.1	13.0	12.1	2.13
1977	7.1	5.9	12.8	11.9	2.17
1978	7.1	5.9	12.8	11.9	2.17
1979	6.9	5.8	12.6	11.6	2.17
1980	6.8	5.7	12.5	11.5	2.19
1981	6.8	5.7	12.5	11.4	2.19
1982	6.8	5.6	12.4	11.2	2.21
1983	6.8	5.6	12.6	11.2	2.25
1984	6.7	5.6	12.4	11.1	2.21

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.5

Percentage of Infants Born at Very Low Birthweight, by Race, U.S., 1979-1984

Year	All Races	White	Black
1979	1.15	0.90	2.35
1980	1.15	0.90	2.43
1981	1.16	0.90	2.47
1982	1.17	0.91	2.51
1983	1.18	0.93	2.54
1984	1.19	0.92	2.56

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.6

Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving First Trimester Care, by Race, U.S., 1969-1984

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite	
			Black	Total
1969	68.0	72.4	42.7	44.5
1970	67.9	72.4	44.3	46.0
1971	68.6	73.0	46.6	48.1
1972	69.4	73.6	49.0	50.6
1973	70.8	74.9	51.4	52.9
1974	72.1	75.9	53.9	55.3
1975	72.3	75.9	55.8	57.0
1976	73.5	76.8	57.7	58.8
1977	74.1	77.3	59.0	60.1
1978	74.9	78.2	60.2	61.4
1979	75.9	79.1	61.6	62.9
1980	76.3	79.3	62.7	63.8
1981	76.3	79.4	62.4	63.8
1982	76.1	79.3	61.5	63.2
1983	76.2	79.4	61.5	63.4
1984	76.5	79.6	62.2	64.1

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.7

Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, by Race, U.S., 1969-1984

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite	
			Black	Total
1969	8.1	6.3	18.2	17.7
1970	7.9	6.2	16.6	16.2
1971	7.2	5.8	14.6	14.1
1972	7.0	5.5	13.2	13.1
1973	6.7	5.4	12.4	12.3
1974	6.2	5.0	11.4	11.2
1975	6.0	5.0	10.5	10.4
1976	5.7	4.8	9.9	9.8
1977	5.6	4.7	9.6	9.5
1978	5.4	4.5	9.3	9.1
1979	5.1	4.3	8.9	8.8
1980	5.1	4.3	8.8	8.8
1981	5.2	4.3	9.1	8.9
1982	5.5	4.5	9.6	9.3
1983	5.6	4.6	9.7	9.4
1984	5.6	4.7	9.6	9.3

Note: Late care is defined as starting in the third trimester.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.8

Births to Mothers Under Age 20 as a Percentage of Total Births, by Race, U.S., Selected Years, 1950-1984

Year	All Races	White	Nonwhite	
			Black	Total
1950	11.94	10.46	21.22	21.72
1955	12.10	10.83	19.56	19.05
1960	13.94	12.79	20.25	—
1961	14.27	13.17	20.18	—
1962	14.58	13.62	20.62	—
1963	14.49	13.40	21.18	—
1964	14.73	13.26	22.25	23.11
1965	15.92	14.28	23.95	25.16
1966	17.45	15.62	26.39	27.78
1967	17.18	14.98	27.91	29.46
1968	17.15	14.75	29.05	30.85
1969	17.08	14.62	29.21	31.04
1970	17.59	15.13	29.45	31.29
1971	17.98	15.44	29.65	31.67
1972	19.28	16.51	31.48	33.82
1973	19.66	16.84	31.95	34.44
1974	19.24	16.50	31.29	33.85
1975	18.91	16.26	30.34	32.90
1976	18.01	15.51	28.72	31.21
1977	17.15	14.74	27.34	29.72
1978	16.62	14.34	26.01	28.47
1979	16.03	13.82	25.07	27.50
1980	15.56	13.53	23.84	26.48
1981	14.79	12.86	22.63	25.29
1982	14.22	12.32	21.86	24.62
1983	13.71	11.78	21.35	24.25
1984	13.01	11.11	20.75	23.64

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.9

Infant Mortality Rates, All Races, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	16.1	14.4	15.1	13.0	13.8	13.1	12.9	-0.53	-3.9	-0.65
Alaska	14.4	15.9	12.3	12.7	11.1	12.4	11.2	-0.53	2.2	-0.37
Arizona	13.1	13.6	12.4	11.8	9.3	9.5	9.5	-0.60	-0.5	-0.08
Arkansas	16.4	13.4	12.7	11.9	10.1	10.7	10.9	-0.92	-1.9	-0.32
California	11.8	11.2	11.1	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.4	-0.40	-0.4	-0.07
Colorado	11.2	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.1	10.0	10.2	-0.17	-1.2	-0.20
Connecticut	11.6	12.1	11.2	12.1	11.1	10.1	10.4	-0.20	-1.4	-0.23
Delaware	13.2	17.0	13.9	13.4	14.1	10.0	10.8	-0.40	-1.8	-0.30
District of Columbia	27.3	22.2	25.0	25.1	21.2	19.3	21.0	-1.05	-12.0	-2.00
Florida	14.1	14.9	14.6	13.3	12.8	12.2	10.8	-0.55	-1.8	-0.30
Georgia	15.4	15.1	14.5	13.8	12.7	13.4	12.9	-0.42	-3.9	-0.65
Hawaii	11.1	10.0	10.3	9.8	8.8	9.4	9.9	-0.20	-0.9	-0.15
Idaho	11.7	10.0	10.7	9.2	9.9	10.8	9.8	-0.32	-0.8	-0.13
Illinois	15.7	15.2	14.8	13.9	13.6	12.4	12.1	-0.60	-3.1	-0.52
Indiana	13.1	13.0	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.1	-0.33	-2.1	-0.35
Iowa	12.6	10.6	11.8	10.0	10.2	8.9	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	12.5	11.3	10.4	11.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	-0.40	-1.1	-0.18
Kentucky	12.7	11.5	12.9	12.2	12.0	11.6	11.5	-0.20	-2.5	-0.42
Louisiana	17.3	15.6	14.3	13.7	13.0	13.5	12.1	-0.87	-3.1	-0.52
Maine	10.4	9.9	9.2	10.9	9.0	8.7	8.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Maryland	14.7	14.5	14.0	12.6	11.9	11.8	11.8	-0.48	-2.8	-0.47
Massachusetts	11.1	10.9	10.5	9.7	10.1	9.1	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Michigan	13.8	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.1	11.8	11.7	-0.35	-2.7	-0.45
Minnesota	12.0	10.8	10.0	10.3	9.5	9.8	8.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	18.7	17.6	17.0	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.4	-0.72	-5.4	-0.90
Missouri	14.8	13.7	12.4	12.6	11.7	10.7	10.4	-0.73	-1.4	-0.23
Montana	11.6	10.7	12.4	10.7	10.1	9.0	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nebraska	13.0	11.6	11.5	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.6	-0.57	-0.6	-0.10
Nevada	12.5	12.5	10.7	11.2	10.2	10.7	10.5	-0.33	-1.5	-0.25
New Hampshire	10.4	10.6	9.9	9.7	11.0	8.6	10.2	-0.03	-1.2	-0.20
New Jersey	13.0	12.9	12.5	10.7	11.7	11.5	10.9	-0.35	-1.9	-0.32
New Mexico	14.1	14.0	11.5	9.8	11.3	10.0	9.6	-0.75	-0.6	-0.10
New York	14.0	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.1	11.6	11.0	-0.50	-2.0	-0.33
North Carolina	16.6	15.1	14.5	13.1	13.7	13.2	12.4	-0.70	-3.4	-0.57
North Dakota	13.5	11.9	12.1	11.2	10.6	8.9	8.1	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	13.3	12.8	12.8	12.3	11.5	11.2	10.4	-0.48	-1.4	-0.23
Oklahoma	14.3	12.5	12.7	11.9	12.3	10.9	11.0	-0.55	-2.0	-0.33
Oregon	12.9	10.9	12.2	10.9	10.5	9.6	9.9	-0.50	-0.9	-0.15
Pennsylvania	13.7	13.3	13.2	11.9	11.6	11.3	10.4	-0.55	-1.4	-0.23
Rhode Island	13.6	14.1	11.0	11.8	10.0	11.7	9.9	-0.62	-0.9	-0.15
South Carolina	18.6	17.1	15.6	16.1	16.1	15.0	14.7	-0.65	-5.7	-0.95
South Dakota	13.5	11.2	10.9	11.5	10.2	10.8	10.0	-0.58	-1.0	-0.17
Tennessee	14.8	13.6	13.5	12.6	12.0	12.8	11.8	-0.50	-2.8	-0.47
Texas	14.3	12.9	12.2	11.6	10.9	11.1	10.5	-0.63	-1.5	-0.25
Utah	11.4	10.7	10.4	9.8	11.0	8.8	9.1	-0.38	-0.1	-0.02
Vermont	13.6	8.5	10.7	7.7	9.3	8.7	8.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Virginia	13.8	14.6	13.6	12.5	12.8	11.9	12.1	-0.28	-3.1	-0.52
Washington	12.5	11.5	11.8	10.5	10.6	9.5	10.2	-0.38	-1.2	-0.20
West Virginia	15.1	13.8	11.8	13.0	11.4	10.9	11.0	-0.68	-2.0	-0.33
Wisconsin	11.2	10.8	10.3	10.4	9.5	9.6	9.9	-0.22	-0.9	-0.15
Wyoming	13.0	13.2	9.8	10.6	9.8	9.8	11.1	-0.32	-2.1	-0.35
United States Total	13.8	13.1	12.6	11.9	11.5	11.2	10.8	-0.50	-1.8	-0.30

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.10

Infant Mortality Rates, White, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	12.1	11.4	11.6	10.2	10.3	10.3	9.7	-0.40	-0.7	-0.12
Alaska	13.5	13.4	9.4	11.1	11.1	10.7	9.3	-0.70	-0.3	-0.05
Arizona	12.4	12.5	11.8	11.0	9.1	8.9	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arkansas	14.3	11.4	10.3	9.8	8.0	9.1	9.2	-0.85	-0.2	-0.03
California	11.2	10.8	10.6	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.1	-0.35	-0.1	-0.02
Colorado	11.0	10.5	9.8	10.1	9.1	10.0	9.9	-0.18	-0.9	-0.15
Connecticut	10.0	1.9	10.2	10.6	9.8	8.9	9.2	-0.13	-0.2	-0.03
Delaware	9.9	13.1	9.8	10.0	11.2	7.3	8.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	11.8	12.4	11.8	10.4	10.1	9.9	8.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Georgia	11.8	11.7	10.8	10.3	9.6	9.9	10.0	-0.30	-1.0	-0.17
Hawaii	10.5	10.1	11.6	9.6	8.9	10.3	7.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Idaho	11.8	10.0	10.7	9.4	10.2	10.7	9.8	-0.33	-0.8	-0.13
Illinois	12.8	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.8	9.7	9.5	-0.55	-0.5	-0.08
Indiana	11.9	12.0	10.5	10.8	10.4	10.7	10.2	-0.28	-1.2	-0.20
Iowa	12.3	10.3	11.5	9.8	10.0	8.6	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	11.7	10.6	9.5	10.6	10.4	10.0	9.4	-0.38	-0.4	-0.07
Kentucky	12.0	10.7	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.0	10.9	-0.18	-1.9	-0.32
Louisiana	12.7	12.1	10.5	10.2	9.4	9.8	8.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Maine	10.5	9.7	9.4	11.1	9.0	8.7	8.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Maryland	11.7	11.6	11.6	10.4	8.9	8.9	9.8	-0.32	-0.8	-0.13
Massachusetts	10.5	10.5	10.1	9.3	9.6	8.5	8.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Michigan	11.8	11.5	10.6	10.9	9.8	9.6	9.4	-0.40	-0.4	-0.07
Minnesota	11.6	10.4	9.6	9.9	9.1	9.6	8.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	11.5	11.9	11.1	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.0	-0.25	-1.0	-0.17
Missouri	12.2	12.1	11.1	11.7	10.1	9.2	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Montana	10.4	10.6	11.8	10.1	10.2	8.6	8.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nebraska	12.1	11.0	10.7	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.2	-0.48	-0.20	-0.03
Nevada	11.9	11.2	10.0	10.4	9.7	10.4	10.5	-0.23	-1.5	-0.25
New Hampshire	10.5	10.7	9.9	9.8	11.0	8.6	10.2	-0.05	-1.2	-0.20
New Jersey	10.5	10.5	10.3	9.0	9.6	9.5	9.3	-0.20	-0.3	-0.05
New Mexico	13.4	12.9	11.3	9.7	11.2	9.8	9.4	-0.67	-0.4	-0.07
New York	11.9	11.9	10.8	10.6	10.6	9.9	9.8	-0.35	-0.8	-0.13
North Carolina	13.0	11.2	12.1	10.7	10.8	10.5	9.9	-0.52	-0.9	-0.15
North Dakota	13.4	11.1	11.7	10.7	9.8	8.5	7.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	12.1	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.3	9.8	9.3	-0.47	-0.3	-0.05
Oklahoma	13.4	11.8	12.1	11.5	12.3	10.7	11.1	-0.38	-2.1	-0.35
Oregon	12.9	10.8	12.2	10.8	10.4	9.6	10.0	-0.48	-1.0	-0.17
Pennsylvania	12.5	12.0	11.9	10.7	10.3	9.8	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Rhode Island	12.2	12.5	10.9	11.5	9.3	11.0	9.4	-0.47	-0.4	-0.07
South Carolina	13.3	12.4	10.8	12.4	11.9	11.3	11.0	-0.38	-2.0	-0.33
South Dakota	12.1	9.6	9.0	10.2	8.4	8.3	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Tennessee	13.1	11.5	11.9	10.2	10.1	10.7	9.8	-0.55	-0.8	-0.13
Texas	12.9	11.5	11.2	10.7	10.0	10.4	9.7	-0.53	-0.7	-0.12
Utah	11.3	10.7	10.5	9.7	11.0	8.9	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Vermont	13.5	8.6	10.7	7.6	9.4	8.5	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Virginia	11.5	12.5	11.9	10.7	10.7	9.6	9.9	-0.27	-0.9	-0.15
Washington	12.3	11.6	11.5	10.2	10.5	9.2	9.9	-0.40	-0.9	-0.15
West Virginia	14.9	13.4	11.4	12.7	11.4	10.7	10.8	-0.68	-1.8	-0.30
Wisconsin	10.9	10.3	9.7	9.8	8.7	9.0	9.2	-0.28	-0.2	-0.03
Wyoming	13.4	13.2	9.3	10.8	9.9	9.9	11.2	-0.37	-2.2	-0.37
United States Total	12.0	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.4	-0.43	-0.4	-0.07

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.11

Infant Mortality Rates, Black, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	23.7	19.9	21.6	18.2	20.4	18.5	19.2	-0.75	-7.2	-1.20
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	18.7	24.5	18.4	21.1	—	20.7	16.9	-0.30	-4.9	-0.82
Arkansas	22.6	19.6	20.0	18.3	16.9	15.6	16.7	-0.98	-4.7	-0.78
California	19.9	17.9	18.0	15.5	15.9	16.7	15.6	-0.72	-3.6	-0.60
Colorado	17.1	15.9	19.1	—	12.4	15.5	17.0	-0.02	-5.0	-0.83
Connecticut	22.0	21.2	19.1	22.4	21.1	19.6	19.3	-0.45	-7.3	-1.22
Delaware	23.4	30.1	27.9	24.4	23.9	17.3	19.4	-0.67	-7.4	-1.23
District of Columbia	30.2	25.6	26.7	26.7	24.1	21.3	24.3	-0.98	-12.3	-2.05
Florida	20.8	22.4	22.8	22.0	21.1	19.3	18.4	-0.40	-6.4	-1.07
Georgia	22.1	21.4	21.0	19.9	18.2	19.8	18.5	-0.60	-6.5	-1.08
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	26.7	26.8	26.3	24.4	24.6	23.1	22.0	-0.78	-10.0	-1.67
Indiana	23.4	22.2	23.4	19.6	20.2	18.1	19.1	-0.72	-7.1	-1.18
Iowa	—	—	27.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	22.0	19.2	20.6	20.9	17.7	15.3	18.5	-0.58	-6.5	-1.08
Kentucky	19.9	19.9	22.0	17.1	18.3	18.1	18.4	-0.25	-6.4	-1.07
Louisiana	24.6	21.2	20.6	19.9	19.2	19.9	17.4	-1.20	-5.4	-0.90
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	22.5	21.6	20.4	18.2	19.3	18.6	17.0	-0.92	-5.0	-0.83
Massachusetts	20.1	16.4	16.8	16.0	18.6	16.8	14.2	-0.98	-2.2	-0.37
Michigan	24.6	23.0	24.2	24.9	24.6	23.1	23.5	-0.18	-11.5	-1.92
Minnesota	26.7	23.4	20.0	25.9	18.2	22.5	—	-0.84	-10.5	-1.50
Mississippi	26.4	23.6	23.7	20.6	20.8	20.0	19.5	-1.15	-7.5	-1.25
Missouri	29.2	23.2	20.7	18.7	20.6	19.1	18.3	-1.82	-6.3	-1.05
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	28.1	—	25.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	22.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	22.8	22.5	21.9	18.3	20.4	19.4	18.4	-0.73	-6.4	-1.07
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	21.9	20.7	20.0	19.9	18.1	18.1	16.2	-0.95	-4.2	-0.70
North Carolina	24.9	24.2	20.0	19.1	20.6	19.6	18.8	-1.02	-6.8	-1.13
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	21.5	20.6	23.0	22.1	19.3	19.5	17.7	-0.63	-5.7	-0.95
Oklahoma	21.5	18.7	21.8	18.4	16.8	14.9	14.8	-1.12	-2.8	-0.47
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	22.1	22.5	23.1	21.1	20.8	21.1	21.3	-0.13	-9.3	-1.55
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	26.5	24.2	22.9	21.8	22.7	20.9	20.7	-0.97	-8.7	-1.45
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	21.2	20.9	19.3	21.2	19.3	20.3	18.9	-0.38	-6.9	-1.15
Texas	22.6	21.3	18.8	17.8	16.6	16.3	15.8	-1.13	-3.8	-0.63
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	21.7	21.3	19.8	18.8	20.1	20.0	19.6	-0.35	-7.6	-1.27
Washington	21.2	12.5	16.4	15.5	16.9	18.5	21.3	0.02	-9.3	-1.55
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	15.2	18.8	18.5	17.5	20.2	16.4	18.7	0.58	-6.7	-1.12
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Total	23.1	21.8	21.4	20.0	19.6	19.2	18.4	-0.78	-6.4	-1.07

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.12

Infant Mortality Rates, Nonwhite, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	23.4	19.7	21.4	18.1	20.0	18.3	18.9	-0.75	-6.9	-1.15
Alaska	16.7	22.0	18.9	16.4	14.9	16.5	16.1	-0.10	-4.1	-0.68
Arizona	16.4	19.7	15.8	15.9	10.3	12.3	13.2	-0.53	-1.2	-0.20
Arkansas	22.1	19.1	19.4	17.7	16.1	15.3	16.0	-1.02	-4.0	-0.67
California	14.5	13.3	13.0	11.4	10.8	11.0	10.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Colorado	13.3	11.6	13.7	9.0	8.9	10.7	12.5	-0.13	-0.5	-0.08
Connecticut	22.0	20.0	17.6	21.2	18.9	17.6	17.2	-0.80	-5.2	-0.87
Delaware	23.2	29.2	26.8	23.3	23.2	17.6	18.6	-0.77	-6.6	-1.10
District of Columbia	29.7	25.2	26.3	26.6	24.3	21.0	24.1	-0.93	-12.1	-2.02
Florida	20.1	21.6	22.0	21.2	20.4	18.5	17.7	-0.40	-5.7	-0.95
Georgia	21.5	20.9	20.7	19.6	17.9	19.5	18.2	-0.55	-6.2	-1.03
Hawaii	11.3	10.0	9.9	9.8	8.7	9.1	10.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	25.1	25.0	24.7	22.5	22.8	21.4	20.5	-0.77	-8.5	-1.42
Indiana	22.3	21.1	22.0	18.6	18.9	17.0	17.8	-0.75	-5.8	-0.97
Iowa	21.0	18.3	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	19.7	17.0	17.9	17.9	14.4	13.0	15.8	-0.65	-3.8	-0.63
Kentucky	19.1	18.7	20.3	15.9	16.9	16.5	17.3	-0.30	-5.3	-0.88
Louisiana	24.3	20.8	20.3	19.3	18.7	19.3	16.9	-1.23	-4.9	-0.82
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	21.3	20.3	19.1	17.1	18.1	17.5	15.9	-0.90	-3.9	-0.65
Massachusetts	17.0	14.1	14.3	13.7	14.7	14.1	12.3	-0.78	-0.3	-0.05
Michigan	23.2	21.6	22.7	23.3	22.9	21.7	22.0	-0.20	-10.0	-1.67
Minnesota	18.3	17.5	16.0	15.7	14.0	13.2	8.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	26.1	23.5	23.3	20.6	20.9	19.8	19.2	-1.15	-7.2	-1.20
Missouri	28.3	22.1	19.5	17.5	19.7	18.2	17.3	-1.82	-5.3	-0.88
Montana	21.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	25.7	20.0	21.7	15.9	14.9	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	19.8	14.3	15.2	13.1	12.0	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	21.7	21.2	19.9	16.8	19.0	18.3	16.7	-0.83	-4.7	-0.78
New Mexico	17.4	19.5	12.6	10.3	11.5	11.2	10.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
New York	20.9	19.2	17.8	18.2	16.8	16.7	14.8	-1.02	-2.8	-0.47
North Carolina	23.9	23.3	19.4	18.3	19.7	19.0	17.9	-1.00	-5.9	-0.98
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	20.6	19.8	21.9	20.9	18.5	18.7	16.9	-0.62	-4.9	-0.82
Oklahoma	17.8	15.2	15.3	13.3	12.3	11.3	10.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Oregon	—	11.7	12.3	11.5	11.9	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	21.2	21.3	21.9	19.5	19.4	20.0	20.0	-0.20	-8.0	-1.33
Rhode Island	—	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	26.0	23.8	22.5	21.6	22.2	20.5	20.2	-0.97	-8.2	-1.37
South Dakota	22.4	21.3	22.3	19.7	20.2	23.8	16.1	-1.05	-4.1	-0.68
Tennessee	20.7	20.4	18.8	20.7	18.7	19.8	18.5	-0.37	-6.5	-1.08
Texas	21.5	20.2	17.5	16.6	15.2	14.7	14.4	-1.18	-2.4	-0.40
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	20.1	20.1	18.4	17.5	18.7	18.3	18.3	-0.30	-6.3	-1.05
Washington	15.0	10.4	13.6	12.7	11.9	11.6	12.4	-0.43	-0.4	-0.07
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	14.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	17.1	15.4	16.7	0.42	-4.7	-0.78
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Total	21.2	19.8	19.1	17.8	17.3	16.8	16.1	-0.85	-4.1	-0.68

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.13

Neonatal Mortality Rates, All Races, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	11.0	9.4	9.9	8.4	9.2	8.3	8.7	-0.38	-2.2	-0.37
Alaska	9.4	9.7	6.5	8.0	6.5	6.6	5.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arizona	9.0	8.9	8.3	7.4	5.7	5.8	5.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arkansas	10.5	8.0	7.6	7.0	5.8	6.2	6.9	-0.60	-0.4	-0.07
California	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Colorado	6.9	6.4	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.9	5.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Connecticut	9.3	9.3	8.1	9.5	8.6	7.8	7.5	-0.30	-1.0	-0.17
Delaware	9.6	13.6	10.0	10.0	10.3	6.8	7.6	-0.33	-1.1	-0.18
District of Columbia	20.2	17.5	18.3	19.5	15.6	14.1	16.0	-0.70	-9.5	-1.58
Florida	9.3	9.9	9.8	8.9	9.0	7.7	6.9	-0.40	-0.4	-0.07
Georgia	10.3	10.0	9.5	8.8	8.3	9.0	8.7	-0.27	-2.2	-0.37
Hawaii	7.6	6.8	7.2	7.2	5.7	6.3	6.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Idaho	7.3	6.6	6.2	5.3	6.3	5.8	5.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Illinois	10.9	10.4	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.2	8.1	-0.47	-1.6	-0.27
Indiana	8.6	9.2	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.1	-0.25	-0.6	-0.10
Iowa	8.9	7.2	7.9	6.5	6.3	5.6	5.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	8.7	7.9	6.8	8.1	6.9	6.1	6.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kentucky	8.6	7.7	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.4	-0.20	-0.9	-0.15
Louisiana	12.0	10.3	10.0	9.3	8.4	9.0	8.0	-0.67	-1.5	-0.25
Maine	6.1	5.7	5.8	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.1	0.00	0.0	0.00
Maryland	11.1	10.3	10.2	9.1	8.4	8.1	8.1	-0.50	-1.6	-0.27
Massachusetts	8.1	8.1	7.7	6.9	7.6	6.4	6.1	0.00	0.0	0.00
Michigan	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.7	8.0	8.1	-0.18	-1.6	-0.27
Minnesota	8.3	7.2	6.2	6.6	5.9	6.2	5.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	12.3	11.1	11.0	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.0	-0.55	-2.5	-0.42
Missouri	10.8	9.5	8.2	8.7	7.5	7.2	6.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Montana	7.3	7.1	7.7	6.3	6.5	4.3	4.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nebraska	9.1	7.9	7.5	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nevada	8.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.3	5.8	6.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
New Hampshire	8.0	7.7	7.5	6.3	8.6	5.8	7.1	-0.15	-0.6	-0.10
New Jersey	9.3	9.2	8.6	7.3	8.2	7.8	7.5	-0.30	-1.0	-0.17
New Mexico	9.0	8.9	7.3	5.9	6.6	5.5	6.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
New York	10.1	9.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	7.8	7.5	-0.43	-1.0	-0.17
North Carolina	11.4	10.3	10.0	8.8	9.5	8.7	8.1	-0.55	-1.6	-0.27
North Dakota	9.6	9.0	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.1	4.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.6	7.9	7.7	6.8	-0.40	-0.3	-0.05
Oklahoma	9.0	8.0	8.1	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0	-0.33	-0.5	-0.08
Oregon	7.7	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.2	5.4	4.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Pennsylvania	10.5	9.7	9.7	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	-0.55	-0.7	-0.12
Rhode Island	10.6	10.2	8.5	9.3	8.0	9.1	7.0	-0.60	-0.5	-0.08
South Carolina	12.4	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.7	9.8	9.8	-0.43	-3.3	-0.55
South Dakota	9.4	5.8	5.7	7.6	7.0	5.8	5.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Tennessee	10.5	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.0	8.4	8.0	-0.42	-1.5	-0.25
Texas	9.8	8.6	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.9	6.6	-0.53	-0.1	-0.02
Utah	7.8	6.8	6.6	5.8	6.8	5.4	5.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Vermont	9.1	6.3	6.0	4.3	6.1	6.2	5.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Virginia	9.7	10.7	9.8	9.0	9.3	8.3	8.7	-0.17	-2.2	-0.37
Washington	7.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.4	5.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
West Virginia	10.3	9.1	8.0	8.8	7.2	7.0	7.1	-0.53	-0.6	-0.10
Wisconsin	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
Wyoming	8.1	8.4	6.2	8.1	5.9	5.1	7.1	-0.17	-0.6	-0.10
United States Total	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	-0.42	-0.5	-0.08

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.14

Neonatal Mortality Rates, White, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Alabama	8.7	7.8	7.8	6.8	7.4	6.9	6.9
Alaska	9.6	8.5	5.3	7.2	6.0	5.8	4.7
Arizona	9.0	8.7	8.3	7.3	6.1	5.7	5.6
Arkansas	9.4	7.2	6.5	6.1	4.8	5.6	5.7
California	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8
Colorado	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.6
Connecticut	8.1	8.3	7.1	8.3	7.7	6.8	6.6
Delaware	6.9	9.9	6.3	7.6	8.7	4.8	6.1
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	8.1	8.6	8.3	7.1	7.2	6.4	5.7
Georgia	8.2	8.2	7.5	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.6
Hawaii	7.0	7.2	8.3	8.2	—	7.0	—
Idaho	7.4	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.4	5.8	5.0
Illinois	9.4	8.7	8.1	8.2	7.7	6.7	6.6
Indiana	8.0	9.5	7.1	7.7	6.9	7.2	6.6
Iowa	8.7	7.1	7.7	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.9
Kansas	8.1	7.5	6.2	7.6	6.7	6.0	6.0
Kentucky	8.0	7.2	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.7	6.9
Louisiana	9.4	8.4	7.3	7.0	6.3	6.6	5.9
Maine	6.2	5.8	5.9	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.0
Maryland	8.7	8.4	8.5	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.7
Massachusetts	7.8	7.9	7.5	6.7	7.2	6.1	5.9
Michigan	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.4
Minnesota	8.1	7.1	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.2	5.5
Mississippi	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0
Missouri	9.0	8.4	7.9	8.2	6.6	6.1	5.5
Montana	6.9	7.5	7.4	6.5	6.8	4.0	4.6
Nebraska	8.4	7.6	7.1	5.8	6.7	6.5	5.9
Nevada	8.1	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.1
New Hampshire	8.2	7.7	7.5	6.3	8.7	5.8	7.1
New Jersey	7.8	7.7	7.6	6.4	7.1	6.6	6.8
New Mexico	9.0	8.8	7.5	6.1	6.9	5.5	6.2
New York	8.8	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.9
North Carolina	9.2	8.0	8.4	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.7
North Dakota	10.0	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.6	5.9	4.5
Ohio	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.1
Oklahoma	8.7	8.0	7.7	7.1	7.4	6.8	7.2
Oregon	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.2	5.4	4.9
Pennsylvania	9.7	8.9	8.8	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.1
Rhode Island	9.8	9.3	8.9	9.0	7.6	8.7	6.7
South Carolina	9.4	8.8	7.6	8.1	8.1	7.1	7.8
South Dakota	9.3	5.5	5.2	7.2	6.3	5.3	5.0
Tennessee	9.1	7.6	8.1	7.0	6.6	7.0	6.4
Texas	8.9	7.8	7.6	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.2
Utah	7.7	7.0	6.6	5.7	6.9	5.4	5.4
Vermont	8.9	6.3	6.0	4.3	6.2	6.1	5.5
Virginia	8.0	9.3	8.4	7.6	7.6	6.4	7.2
Washington	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.4	5.3
West Virginia	10.1	8.8	7.8	8.6	7.1	6.9	7.0
Wisconsin	7.6	6.9	6.5	6.7	5.8	6.1	5.8
Wyoming	8.3	8.6	6.1	8.4	5.9	5.0	7.0
United States Total	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.15

Neonatal Mortality Rates, Black, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Alabama	15.2	12.4	13.6	11.5	12.9	10.9	12.2
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	15.0	—	15.7	—	—	—
Arkansas	13.8	10.6	11.3	9.6	9.0	7.9	10.8
California	13.7	11.4	11.6	9.9	10.0	11.3	9.7
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	18.3	16.7	15.7	17.6	15.8	15.3	14.2
Delaware	17.3	25.4	22.4	18.0	16.1	—	—
District of Columbia	22.2	20.0	19.4	20.1	18.2	15.1	18.7
Florida	12.9	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.6	11.6	10.9
Georgia	14.2	13.4	13.1	12.7	11.7	13.2	12.7
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	16.9	17.1	16.9	16.1	15.9	13.8	13.8
Indiana	14.6	15.2	15.0	11.4	14.3	11.0	12.3
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	14.9	13.3	14.2	14.6	11.0	—	11.8
Kentucky	14.4	12.9	13.6	12.5	12.3	10.9	12.5
Louisiana	16.1	13.4	14.5	13.3	11.9	13.0	11.6
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	17.3	15.2	14.8	13.1	13.7	13.3	11.8
Massachusetts	14.1	12.2	11.9	11.0	13.7	12.1	8.8
Michigan	16.1	15.8	17.1	17.6	18.4	16.2	16.9
Minnesota	—	—	—	19.1	—	—	—
Mississippi	16.7	14.4	14.6	14.2	13.7	11.8	11.4
Missouri	20.4	16.2	12.9	12.1	12.6	13.3	11.5
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	15.4	15.0	13.2	11.6	12.6	12.3	11.0
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	14.8	14.5	13.4	13.3	12.0	11.4	10.0
North Carolina	16.5	15.8	13.7	12.9	15.2	12.7	11.8
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	15.1	13.9	14.4	15.6	13.2	13.1	11.1
Oklahoma	12.3	10.5	14.3	10.2	10.8	9.4	9.2
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	16.0	15.4	15.9	14.4	14.1	14.4	14.6
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	16.9	15.1	15.7	15.0	14.9	14.1	13.1
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	15.4	14.4	12.8	15.5	13.1	13.4	13.5
Texas	15.6	13.5	12.4	12.1	10.3	10.6	9.7
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	15.6	15.3	14.7	14.0	15.0	14.8	13.6
Washington	—	—	—	—	10.5	9.9	12.6
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	9.4	11.2	10.7	10.4	12.5	9.4	12.2
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Total	15.5	14.3	14.1	13.4	13.1	12.4	11.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.16

Neonatal Mortality Rates, Nonwhite, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Alabama	15.0	12.3	13.5	11.3	12.6	10.9	12.1
Alaska	—	12.5	—	10.0	—	6.7	—
Arizona	9.2	10.3	8.4	8.0	3.7	8.4	5.8
Arkansas	13.5	10.3	11.0	9.4	8.6	7.9	10.3
California	9.8	8.6	8.5	7.3	6.9	7.3	6.5
Colorado	—	—	9.0	—	—	7.8	8.1
Connecticut	17.1	15.7	14.5	16.4	14.0	13.7	12.7
Delaware	17.3	24.7	21.5	17.3	15.8	12.6	—
District of Columbia	21.8	19.7	19.1	20.1	18.3	14.8	18.5
Florida	12.5	13.5	13.9	13.8	14.1	11.2	10.5
Georgia	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.5	11.5	12.9	12.5
Hawaii	7.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	5.8	6.1	7.0
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	16.0	15.9	15.9	14.9	14.8	12.9	12.8
Indiana	13.9	14.5	14.0	10.8	13.4	10.2	11.3
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	13.2	11.6	12.0	12.3	9.0	6.7	10.3
Kentucky	13.7	12.1	12.5	11.6	11.5	9.9	11.8
Louisiana	15.9	13.2	14.2	12.9	11.7	12.6	11.2
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	16.2	14.2	13.9	12.4	12.8	12.4	11.0
Massachusetts	11.9	10.4	10.3	9.4	10.7	9.9	7.6
Michigan	15.3	14.8	16.1	16.5	17.0	15.0	15.6
Minnesota	11.0	9.2	8.2	10.1	7.6	7.0	—
Mississippi	16.5	14.4	14.4	14.2	13.7	11.7	11.2
Missouri	19.7	15.4	12.0	11.3	12.0	12.6	11.0
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	17.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	14.8	14.2	12.1	10.6	11.9	11.7	10.2
New Mexico	8.9	9.5	—	—	—	—	—
New York	14.1	13.5	11.9	12.3	11.2	10.4	9.1
North Carolina	15.9	15.1	13.3	12.3	14.3	12.4	11.2
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	14.5	13.4	13.7	14.8	12.7	12.5	10.7
Oklahoma	10.3	7.8	9.7	7.5	7.5	6.9	6.5
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	15.4	14.6	15.0	13.2	13.1	13.6	13.7
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	16.6	14.9	15.4	14.9	14.5	13.8	12.8
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	15.0	14.0	12.5	15.2	12.7	12.9	13.1
Texas	14.9	12.7	11.5	11.2	9.5	9.4	8.7
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	14.5	14.5	13.7	13.0	14.0	13.6	12.8
Washington	8.5	6.2	6.9	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.4
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	8.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	10.5	8.5	10.8
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Total	14.0	12.9	12.5	11.8	11.3	10.8	10.2

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.17

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, All Races, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.2	-0.15	-1.7	-0.28
Alaska	5.0	6.2	5.8	4.7	4.6	5.8	5.5	0.08	-3.0	-0.50
Arizona	4.1	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	-0.03	-1.4	-0.23
Arkansas	5.9	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.0	-0.32	-1.5	-0.25
California	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	-0.10	-1.0	-0.17
Colorado	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.1	4.3	0.00	-1.8	-0.30
Connecticut	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	0.10	-0.4	-0.07
Delaware	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	3.8	—	3.2	-0.07	-0.7	-0.12
District of Columbia	7.1	5.0	6.7	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.0	-0.35	-2.5	-0.42
Florida	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.9	-0.15	-1.4	-0.23
Georgia	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	-0.17	-1.7	-0.28
Hawaii	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.4	-0.02	-0.9	-0.15
Idaho	4.4	3.4	4.5	3.9	3.6	5.0	4.7	0.05	-2.2	-0.37
Illinois	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	-0.13	-1.5	-0.25
Indiana	4.5	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	-0.08	-1.5	-0.25
Iowa	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	-0.13	-0.4	-0.07
Kansas	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.2	3.6	-0.03	-1.1	-0.18
Kentucky	4.1	3.8	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.2	0.02	-1.7	-0.28
Louisiana	5.3	5.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.0	-0.22	-1.5	-0.25
Maine	4.3	4.0	3.4	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	-0.17	-0.8	-0.13
Maryland	3.6	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	0.02	-1.2	-0.20
Massachusetts	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	-0.02	-0.4	-0.07
Michigan	4.6	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.7	-0.15	-1.2	-0.20
Minnesota	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	-0.05	-0.9	-0.15
Mississippi	6.4	6.6	6.0	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	-0.17	-2.9	-0.48
Missouri	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2	3.5	4.0	0.00	-1.5	-0.25
Montana	4.3	3.6	4.7	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.4	0.02	-1.9	-0.32
Nebraska	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	-0.07	-1.0	-0.17
Nevada	3.9	5.9	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.5	0.10	-2.0	-0.33
New Hampshire	—	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	—	—	—
New Jersey	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.4	-0.05	-0.9	-0.15
New Mexico	5.1	5.1	4.2	3.5	4.7	4.5	3.6	-0.25	-1.1	-0.18
New York	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5	-0.07	-1.0	-0.17
North Carolina	5.2	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.3	-0.15	-1.8	-0.30
North Dakota	3.9	2.9	4.4	3.9	3.8	2.8	3.6	-0.05	-1.1	-0.18
Ohio	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	-0.07	-1.2	-0.20
Oklahoma	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.9	-0.23	-1.4	-0.23
Oregon	5.2	4.3	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.2	5.1	-0.02	-2.6	-0.43
Pennsylvania	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.00	-0.7	-0.12
Rhode Island	3.0	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.6	2.9	-0.02	-0.4	-0.07
South Carolina	6.2	5.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.9	-0.22	-2.4	-0.40
South Dakota	4.1	5.4	5.2	3.9	3.2	5.0	4.5	0.07	-2.0	-0.33
Tennessee	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.4	3.9	-0.07	-1.4	-0.23
Texas	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.9	-0.10	-1.4	-0.23
Utah	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.6	0.00	-1.1	-0.18
Vermont	4.5	—	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	-0.10	-1.0	-0.17
Washington	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.8	0.03	-2.3	-0.38
West Virginia	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	-0.15	-1.4	-0.23
Wisconsin	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	0.00	-1.1	-0.18
Wyoming	4.9	4.8	3.6	—	3.9	4.7	4.0	-0.15	-1.5	-0.25
United States Total	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	-0.08	-1.3	-0.22

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.18

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, White, 1978-1984

State name	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Alabama	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.4	2.7
Alaska	—	4.9	—	—	—	4.9	4.6
Arizona	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2
Arkansas	4.9	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.5
California	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
Colorado	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.3
Connecticut	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.7
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.5	2.8
Georgia	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.3
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	4.4	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.8	4.9	4.8
Illinois	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9
Indiana	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6
Iowa	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.1	2.9
Kansas	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.3
Kentucky	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.3	4.0
Louisiana	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0
Maine	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.1	2.8	2.8	3.4
Maryland	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.1
Massachusetts	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7
Michigan	4.0	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.0
Minnesota	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4
Mississippi	3.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.0
Missouri	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5
Montana	3.5	3.1	4.4	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.3
Nebraska	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.4
Nevada	3.8	5.3	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.6	4.4
New Hampshire	—	3.0	2.4	3.5	2.3	2.8	3.1
New Jersey	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.5
New Mexico	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.6	4.3	4.3	3.2
New York	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8
North Carolina	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.2
North Dakota	3.4	2.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	—	3.2
Ohio	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.2
Oklahoma	4.7	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.9	3.9	3.9
Oregon	5.2	4.2	5.3	3.9	4.2	4.2	5.0
Pennsylvania	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.7
Rhode Island	—	3.2	—	—	—	—	2.7
South Carolina	3.9	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.3
South Dakota	2.8	4.1	3.8	3.0	—	3.0	3.8
Tennessee	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.4
Texas	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.6
Utah	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.6
Vermont	4.6	—	4.7	—	—	—	—
Virginia	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8
Washington	4.5	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.6
West Virginia	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.8
Wisconsin	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.4
Wyoming	5.1	4.6	3.2	—	4.0	4.9	4.2
United States Total	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.19

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, Black, 1978-1984

State name	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Alabama	8.5	7.5	8.0	6.7	7.5	7.6	7.0
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.7	7.9	7.7	6.0
California	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.9
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	8.0	5.6	7.3	6.6	5.9	6.2	5.5
Florida	7.9	8.4	8.4	7.6	6.5	7.7	7.5
Georgia	6.9	8.0	7.9	7.2	6.5	6.6	5.9
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	9.8	9.7	9.4	8.3	8.7	9.3	8.2
Indiana	8.8	7.0	8.4	8.2	5.9	7.1	6.8
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	7.6	6.3	7.0	8.4	5.4	4.4	—
Louisiana	8.5	7.8	6.1	6.6	7.3	6.9	5.8
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	5.2	6.4	5.6	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.2
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.4
Michigan	8.5	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.2	6.9	6.6
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	9.7	9.2	9.1	6.4	7.1	8.2	8.0
Missouri	8.8	7.0	7.8	6.6	8.0	5.8	6.8
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	7.4	7.5	8.7	6.7	7.8	7.1	7.4
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	7.1	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.7	6.2
North Carolina	8.4	8.4	6.3	6.2	5.4	6.9	7.0
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	6.4	6.7	8.6	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.6
Oklahoma	9.2	8.2	7.5	8.2	6.0	5.5	5.6
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	6.1	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	9.6	9.1	7.2	6.8	7.8	6.8	7.6
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	5.8	6.5	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.9	5.4
Texas	7.0	7.8	6.4	5.6	6.3	5.7	6.1
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	6.1	6.0	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.0
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	5.8	7.6	7.8	7.1	7.7	7.0	6.5
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Total	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.5

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.20

Postneonatal Mortality Rates, Nonwhite, 1978-1984

State name	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Alabama	8.4	7.4	7.9	6.8	7.4	7.4	6.8
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	7.2	9.4	7.4	7.9	6.6	5.6	7.4
Arkansas	8.6	8.8	9.4	8.3	7.5	7.4	5.7
California	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.0
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	7.9	5.5	7.2	6.5	6.0	6.2	5.6
Florida	7.6	8.1	8.1	7.4	6.3	7.3	7.2
Georgia	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.1	6.4	6.6	5.7
Hawaii	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.6
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	9.1	9.1	8.8	7.6	8.0	8.5	7.7
Indiana	8.4	6.6	8.0	7.8	5.5	6.8	6.5
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	5.4	6.6	7.8	—	5.4	6.6	—
Louisiana	8.4	7.6	6.1	6.4	7.0	6.7	5.6
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	5.1	6.1	5.2	4.7	5.3	5.1	4.9
Massachusetts	5.1	—	—	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.7
Michigan	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.8	5.9	6.7	6.4
Minnesota	—	—	7.8	5.6	6.4	—	—
Mississippi	9.6	9.1	8.9	6.4	7.2	8.1	8.0
Missouri	8.5	6.7	7.5	6.2	7.7	5.6	6.3
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	6.9	7.0	7.8	6.2	7.1	6.6	6.5
New Mexico	8.5	10.0	—	—	—	—	—
New York	6.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.7
North Carolina	8.0	8.2	6.1	6.0	5.4	6.6	6.7
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	6.1	6.4	8.2	6.1	5.8	6.2	6.3
Oklahoma	7.5	7.4	5.6	5.8	4.8	4.4	4.1
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	5.8	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	9.4	8.9	7.1	6.7	7.7	6.7	7.4
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	15.2	—
Tennessee	5.7	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.0	6.9	5.3
Texas	6.6	7.5	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.7
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	5.6	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.5
Washington	6.5	—	6.7	6.6	5.7	6.0	6.0
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	5.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.9	5.9
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Total	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.21

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, All Races, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	-0.08	-2.9	-0.48
Alaska	5.3	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arizona	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.1	0.00	-1.1	-0.18
Arkansas	7.9	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.5	-0.07	-2.5	-0.42
California	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	-0.08	-0.9	-0.15
Colorado	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.6	-0.10	-2.6	-0.43
Connecticut	6.7	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.6	-0.02	-1.6	-0.27
Delaware	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.4	0.03	-2.4	-0.40
District of Columbia	13.1	12.7	12.8	13.3	13.4	13.1	12.5	-0.10	-7.5	-1.25
Florida	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	-0.07	-2.4	-0.40
Georgia	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	-0.07	-3.3	-0.55
Hawaii	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.0	7.2	0.00	-2.2	-0.37
Idaho	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.1	-0.08	-0.1	-0.02
Illinois	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	-0.05	-2.1	-0.35
Indiana	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	-0.03	-1.3	-0.22
Iowa	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	6.3	6.4	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	-0.03	-1.1	-0.18
Kentucky	7.1	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	-0.03	-1.9	-0.32
Louisiana	8.9	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.5	-0.07	-3.5	-0.58
Maine	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	0.02	-0.5	-0.08
Maryland	7.8	7.7	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.4	-0.07	-2.4	-0.40
Massachusetts	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	-0.10	-0.9	-0.15
Michigan	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	-0.03	-2.0	-0.33
Minnesota	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.7	-0.02	-3.7	-0.62
Missouri	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	-0.05	-1.7	-0.28
Montana	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.8	-0.02	-0.8	-0.13
Nebraska	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	-0.07	-0.4	-0.07
Nevada	7.4	7.3	6.6	7.0	6.4	7.0	6.7	-0.12	-1.7	-0.28
New Hampshire	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	-0.10	0.0	0.00
New Jersey	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.0	-0.08	-2.0	-0.33
New Mexico	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.4	7.8	7.6	7.6	-0.17	-2.6	-0.43
New York	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.0	-0.12	-2.0	-0.33
North Carolina	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.8	-0.05	-2.8	-0.47
North Dakota	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.4	-0.10	-1.4	-0.23
Oklahoma	7.1	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.3	-0.13	-1.3	-0.22
Oregon	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	0.02	-0.2	-0.03
Pennsylvania	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.6	-0.05	-1.6	-0.27
Rhode Island	6.4	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.0	-0.07	-1.0	-0.17
South Carolina	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.8	-0.02	-3.8	-0.63
South Dakota	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	-0.02	-0.1	-0.02
Tennessee	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	-0.03	-2.9	-0.48
Texas	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	-0.08	-1.8	-0.30
Utah	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	-0.02	-0.6	-0.10
Vermont	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.1	-0.02	-1.1	-0.18
Virginia	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	-0.03	-2.2	-0.37
Washington	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	-0.08	-0.1	-0.02
West Virginia	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	0.02	-1.9	-0.32
Wisconsin	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.0	5.4	5.1	-0.08	-0.1	-0.02
Wyoming	7.8	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.1	-0.12	-2.1	-0.35
United States Total	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	-0.07	-1.7	-0.28

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.22

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, White, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.7	-0.08	-0.7	-0.12
Alaska	4.8	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arizona	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.02	-0.9	-0.15
Arkansas	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.0	-0.02	-1.0	-0.17
California	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	-0.08	-0.1	-0.02
Colorado	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.3	-0.08	-2.3	-0.38
Connecticut	5.8	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	-0.03	-0.6	-0.10
Delaware	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.1	0.12	-1.1	-0.18
District of Columbia	6.7	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.7	5.1	-0.27	-0.1	-0.02
Florida	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	-0.03	-1.0	-0.17
Georgia	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	-0.03	-0.9	-0.15
Hawaii	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.7	6.4	5.8	6.1	0.08	-1.1	-0.18
Idaho	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Illinois	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.3	-0.05	-0.3	-0.05
Indiana	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	-0.02	-0.7	-0.12
Iowa	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	-0.05	-0.5	-0.08
Kentucky	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	0.00	-1.4	-0.23
Louisiana	6.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7	-0.10	-0.7	-0.12
Maine	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.4	0.02	-0.4	-0.07
Maryland	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	-0.08	-0.4	-0.07
Massachusetts	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	-0.10	-0.5	-0.08
Michigan	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	-0.07	-0.5	-0.08
Minnesota	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.0	0.00	-1.0	-0.17
Missouri	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.6	-0.03	-0.6	-0.10
Montana	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.7	-0.03	-0.7	-0.12
Nebraska	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nevada	6.6	6.6	6.0	6.4	5.8	6.5	6.1	-0.08	-1.1	-0.18
New Hampshire	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
New Jersey	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.7	-0.02	-0.7	-0.12
New Mexico	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.8	-0.13	-2.8	-0.47
New York	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.7	-0.10	-0.7	-0.12
North Carolina	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	-0.03	-1.1	-0.18
North Dakota	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.5	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	-0.08	-0.5	-0.08
Oklahoma	6.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	5.8	-0.10	-0.8	-0.13
Oregon	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Pennsylvania	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	-0.05	-0.5	-0.08
Rhode Island	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.0	5.6	-0.03	-0.6	-0.10
South Carolina	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	0.03	-1.2	-0.20
South Dakota	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Tennessee	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	-0.05	-1.4	-0.23
Texas	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	-0.03	-1.0	-0.17
Utah	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.4	-0.05	-0.4	-0.07
Vermont	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.2	0.00	-1.2	-0.20
Virginia	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.7	-0.03	-0.7	-0.12
Washington	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
West Virginia	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.6	0.00	-1.6	-0.27
Wisconsin	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Wyoming	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.5	7.1	7.0	7.1	-0.10	-2.1	-0.35
United States Total	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	-0.05	-0.6	-0.10

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.23

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, Black, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	12.4	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.9	11.6	12.1	-0.05	-3.1	-0.52
Alaska	8.7	—	—	7.5	8.6	—	7.1	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arizona	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.4	9.1	12.7	11.9	0.07	-2.9	-0.48
Arkansas	13.0	11.3	12.7	12.3	12.3	13.1	12.3	-0.12	-3.3	-0.55
California	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.2	11.0	11.4	11.4	-0.10	-2.4	-0.40
Colorado	15.4	14.2	14.4	12.3	12.4	13.3	13.0	-0.40	-4.0	-0.67
Connecticut	13.3	13.5	11.5	14.3	13.4	12.6	12.9	-0.07	-3.9	-0.65
Delaware	13.1	13.0	15.6	14.9	12.6	12.7	11.8	-0.22	-2.8	-0.47
District of Columbia	14.3	14.0	14.0	14.9	15.1	14.6	14.2	-0.02	-5.2	-0.87
Florida	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.9	-0.07	-2.9	-0.48
Georgia	13.3	12.6	12.4	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	-0.12	-3.6	-0.60
Hawaii	8.3	9.1	10.1	9.1	9.4	10.9	9.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	13.6	13.8	13.6	14.2	13.6	13.9	13.8	0.03	-4.8	-0.80
Indiana	12.1	12.5	12.1	11.9	12.0	12.2	11.7	-0.07	-2.7	-0.45
Iowa	13.1	11.0	12.2	10.0	10.9	11.9	10.6	-0.42	-1.6	-0.27
Kansas	12.1	12.5	11.6	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.1	0.00	-3.1	-0.52
Kentucky	13.1	12.3	11.9	11.5	11.3	12.3	12.0	-0.18	-3.0	-0.50
Louisiana	12.8	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.4	13.1	0.05	-4.1	-0.68
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	12.4	12.0	13.0	12.1	12.1	12.7	12.0	-0.07	-3.0	-0.50
Massachusetts	11.7	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.4	11.0	-0.12	-2.0	-0.33
Michigan	13.5	13.4	12.9	13.2	13.8	14.2	14.2	0.12	-5.2	-0.87
Minnesota	12.0	10.5	12.1	11.8	10.4	12.3	10.6	-0.23	-1.6	-0.27
Mississippi	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.7	-0.02	-2.7	-0.45
Missouri	13.4	12.6	12.9	12.5	12.6	13.1	12.6	-0.13	-3.6	-0.60
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	13.5	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.9	11.3	11.6	-0.32	-2.6	-0.43
Nevada	13.0	12.4	11.6	12.5	11.6	10.3	10.2	-0.47	-1.2	-0.20
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	13.6	13.2	12.7	13.3	12.9	12.8	12.4	-0.20	-3.4	-0.57
New Mexico	15.6	15.2	7.8	11.3	11.7	12.5	9.8	-0.97	-0.8	-0.13
New York	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.0	11.7	-0.22	-2.7	-0.45
North Carolina	12.2	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.4	12.4	12.2	0.00	-3.2	-0.53
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	13.4	13.0	12.9	13.0	12.6	13.1	12.2	-0.20	-3.2	-0.53
Oklahoma	13.1	11.8	12.3	11.3	12.6	11.9	11.5	-0.27	-2.5	-0.42
Oregon	10.4	11.0	10.4	10.2	10.6	9.7	10.9	0.08	-1.9	-0.32
Pennsylvania	13.5	13.8	13.0	13.4	13.2	13.8	13.9	0.07	-4.9	-0.82
Rhode Island	13.4	11.4	11.5	11.2	12.4	11.0	11.6	-0.30	-2.6	-0.43
South Carolina	13.2	12.7	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.6	12.7	-0.08	-3.7	-0.62
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	13.3	12.7	13.6	13.7	13.2	13.3	13.2	-0.02	-4.2	-0.70
Texas	13.1	12.6	12.4	12.8	12.2	12.6	12.2	-0.15	-3.2	-0.53
Utah	—	—	—	—	11.2	10.3	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	12.0	11.8	12.3	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.0	0.00	-3.0	-0.50
Washington	10.6	9.4	10.2	10.3	10.1	9.3	10.5	-0.02	-1.5	-0.25
West Virginia	11.9	13.1	12.3	11.7	10.0	11.1	13.4	0.25	-4.4	-0.73
Wisconsin	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.1	12.8	12.1	-0.07	-3.1	-0.52
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Total	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.4	-0.08	-3.4	-0.57

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.24

Percentage of Infants Born at Low Birthweight, Nonwhite, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	12.3	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.6	12.0	-0.05	-3.0	-0.50
Alaska	6.7	7.1	6.3	5.9	6.5	5.0	6.1	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arizona	7.6	7.0	7.4	7.8	6.6	7.3	7.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Arkansas	12.8	11.1	12.5	12.1	12.0	12.8	12.0	-0.13	-3.0	-0.50
California	9.9	9.1	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Colorado	12.7	12.5	12.4	10.6	11.2	11.6	11.0	-0.28	-2.0	-0.33
Connecticut	12.7	12.9	11.0	13.2	12.6	11.8	12.2	-0.08	-3.2	-0.53
Delaware	12.8	12.7	15.1	14.6	12.6	12.5	11.4	-0.23	-2.4	-0.40
District of Columbia	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.8	15.1	14.5	14.2	0.00	-5.2	-0.87
Florida	12.0	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.6	-0.07	-2.6	-0.43
Georgia	13.1	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.5	-0.10	-3.5	-0.58
Hawaii	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
Idaho	6.9	8.7	7.1	7.4	6.2	6.8	7.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Illinois	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.5	12.9	13.3	13.1	0.00	-4.1	-0.68
Indiana	11.9	12.2	11.7	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.2	-0.12	-2.2	-0.37
Iowa	11.5	15.2	10.5	8.5	9.0	9.4	8.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Kansas	10.9	11.4	10.2	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.9	0.00	-1.9	-0.32
Kentucky	12.7	11.6	11.5	11.3	10.8	11.6	11.7	-0.17	-2.7	-0.45
Louisiana	12.7	11.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	13.1	12.8	0.02	-3.8	-0.63
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	12.0	11.7	12.6	11.7	11.6	12.1	11.6	-0.07	-2.6	-0.43
Massachusetts	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.1	9.8	-0.13	-0.8	-0.13
Michigan	13.0	12.8	12.3	12.6	13.0	13.6	13.5	0.08	-4.5	-0.75
Minnesota	9.3	8.7	8.6	9.1	8.2	8.4	7.8	0.00	0.0	0.00
Mississippi	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.9	11.6	-0.02	-2.6	-0.43
Missouri	13.0	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.7	12.3	-0.12	-3.3	-0.55
Montana	6.3	5.9	6.7	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.9	0.00	0.0	0.00
Nebraska	11.3	10.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	10.0	9.7	-0.27	-0.7	-0.12
Nevada	11.6	11.1	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.1	9.6	-0.33	-0.6	-0.10
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	13.1	12.7	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.2	11.6	-0.25	-2.6	-0.43
New Mexico	8.7	9.4	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.4	6.6	0.00	0.0	0.00
New York	12.3	12.1	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	10.9	-0.23	-1.9	-0.32
North Carolina	11.8	12.1	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	11.7	-0.02	-2.7	-0.45
North Dakota	8.9	7.0	6.7	5.4	5.7	5.9	7.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
Ohio	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.1	12.7	11.8	-0.18	-2.8	-0.47
Oklahoma	9.7	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
Oregon	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.4	0.00	0.0	0.00
Pennsylvania	13.1	13.4	12.5	12.9	12.6	13.2	13.3	0.03	-4.3	-0.72
Rhode Island	12.0	10.7	10.8	10.3	11.0	10.3	10.1	-0.32	-1.1	-0.18
South Carolina	13.0	12.6	12.4	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.6	-0.07	-3.6	-0.60
South Dakota	6.2	5.6	7.1	8.0	6.9	7.0	6.3	0.00	0.0	0.00
Tennessee	13.1	12.5	13.4	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	-0.02	-4.0	-0.67
Texas	12.7	12.2	11.8	12.1	11.5	11.9	11.5	-0.20	-2.5	-0.42
Utah	5.7	6.9	6.0	6.3	7.5	7.0	8.7	0.00	0.0	0.00
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.4	-0.03	-2.4	-0.40
Washington	8.2	7.1	7.3	8.0	7.6	7.2	8.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
West Virginia	11.4	12.4	11.9	11.1	10.0	10.8	12.8	0.23	-3.8	-0.63
Wisconsin	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.3	11.2	10.3	-0.12	-1.3	-0.22
Wyoming	9.5	9.6	8.3	7.5	8.3	8.5	—	—	—	—
United States Total	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.1	-0.13	-2.1	-0.35

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.25

Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, All Races, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	71.2	70.9	71.7	72.3	72.5	73.2	73.6	0.40	16.4	2.73
Alaska	71.6	74.4	75.1	75.0	76.6	75.2	75.7	0.68	14.3	2.38
Arizona	66.6	69.0	70.2	73.6	74.2	72.6	71.7	0.85	18.3	3.05
Arkansas	68.5	69.8	70.1	70.1	68.9	68.1	68.9	0.07	21.1	3.52
California	73.2	75.2	76.5	76.9	77.1	77.1	76.9	0.62	13.1	2.18
Colorado	76.7	77.2	78.9	78.2	76.1	76.4	77.2	0.08	12.8	2.13
Connecticut	86.3	86.8	86.8	86.1	85.8	85.7	85.6	-0.12	4.4	0.73
Delaware	75.2	74.5	78.6	78.6	78.2	76.6	78.0	0.47	12.0	2.00
District of Columbia	58.1	62.7	67.5	65.6	61.4	59.0	60.3	0.37	29.7	4.95
Florida	69.8	69.2	69.3	69.3	67.9	68.2	67.7	-0.35	22.3	3.72
Georgia	71.5	73.2	74.5	74.0	73.0	75.2	75.8	0.72	14.2	2.37
Hawaii	72.0	75.1	76.5	76.9	74.8	74.1	75.8	0.63	14.2	2.37
Idaho	74.2	75.2	75.6	76.4	75.8	75.7	76.5	0.38	13.5	2.25
Illinois	74.2	75.1	75.4	76.5	76.9	77.8	77.9	0.62	12.1	2.02
Indiana	77.3	78.3	78.7	78.5	77.7	77.2	78.0	0.12	12.0	2.00
Iowa	83.6	84.4	84.3	84.9	84.4	85.6	85.3	0.28	4.7	0.78
Kansas	78.9	79.8	80.8	80.6	80.4	81.2	81.5	0.43	8.5	1.42
Kentucky	69.6	70.7	72.1	73.9	74.9	75.0	75.6	1.00	14.4	2.40
Louisiana	75.1	76.3	78.1	77.8	77.3	78.3	77.6	0.42	12.4	2.07
Maine	78.6	80.5	80.9	81.5	81.6	84.0	82.8	0.70	7.2	1.20
Maryland	81.2	79.6	80.9	79.5	78.7	78.5	79.3	-0.32	10.7	1.78
Massachusetts	87.8	88.5	88.9	89.1	88.0	85.6	85.6	-0.37	4.4	0.73
Michigan	76.9	78.6	80.0	80.5	80.9	81.2	81.4	0.75	8.6	1.43
Minnesota	76.0	77.3	77.9	77.6	77.9	79.1	79.9	0.65	10.1	1.68
Mississippi	72.1	73.6	74.8	74.4	74.1	74.6	74.8	0.45	15.2	2.53
Missouri	75.2	78.5	79.3	78.9	79.1	79.2	79.9	0.78	10.1	1.68
Montana	78.4	77.6	79.2	79.5	78.9	79.2	79.0	0.10	11.0	1.83
Nebraska	77.7	78.6	79.6	79.8	79.7	80.6	79.9	0.37	10.1	1.68
Nevada	74.7	72.9	73.6	75.8	74.1	74.1	75.8	0.18	14.2	2.37
New Hampshire	80.5	82.4	84.1	84.5	83.9	84.8	84.6	0.68	5.4	0.90
New Jersey	77.4	78.2	79.1	79.6	80.0	80.7	82.0	0.77	8.0	1.33
New Mexico	—	—	60.1	60.0	60.9	61.5	61.2	—	—	—
New York	69.1	70.9	71.9	71.2	71.0	71.2	72.2	0.52	17.8	2.97
North Carolina	74.4	75.9	76.6	76.7	77.5	77.8	78.2	0.63	11.8	1.97
North Dakota	76.7	78.3	78.2	79.6	79.3	81.5	82.0	0.88	8.0	1.33
Ohio	78.8	79.9	80.5	80.3	81.0	81.0	81.7	0.48	8.3	1.38
Oklahoma	68.8	68.2	68.0	68.1	67.6	67.4	69.4	0.10	20.6	3.43
Oregon	74.2	76.3	78.0	77.6	76.9	77.5	77.1	0.48	12.9	2.15
Pennsylvania	79.8	79.0	79.5	79.6	79.4	79.0	78.9	-0.15	11.1	1.85
Rhode Island	87.3	88.2	87.4	88.0	87.0	84.7	85.5	-0.30	4.5	0.75
South Carolina	70.4	70.2	70.5	68.4	66.9	66.5	67.6	-0.47	22.4	3.73
South Dakota	69.3	69.9	69.1	71.5	70.9	72.1	72.7	0.57	17.3	2.88
Tennessee	72.4	74.1	74.4	74.3	73.8	74.7	75.7	0.55	14.3	2.38
Texas	70.9	71.9	69.1	68.4	68.1	67.7	68.1	-0.47	21.9	3.65
Utah	81.7	82.5	81.4	81.1	81.8	82.3	82.0	0.05	8.0	1.33
Vermont	78.7	79.2	78.0	77.6	81.6	82.9	82.3	0.60	7.7	1.28
Virginia	81.0	81.7	81.2	81.3	80.9	80.6	80.3	-0.12	9.7	1.62
Washington	78.4	79.7	79.6	79.7	77.6	77.6	78.1	-0.05	11.9	1.98
West Virginia	65.1	66.8	69.0	69.8	70.5	72.0	71.2	1.02	18.8	3.13
Wisconsin	82.1	82.5	83.2	83.7	83.6	83.8	84.1	0.33	5.9	0.98
Wyoming	76.1	75.5	75.9	78.1	78.6	78.7	80.6	0.75	9.4	1.57
United States Total	74.9	75.9	76.3	76.4	76.1	76.2	76.5	0.27	13.5	2.25

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.26

Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, White, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	80.1	80.0	80.0	80.9	81.2	81.3	81.5	0.23	8.5	1.42
Alaska	76.3	78.1	78.5	79.2	80.1	79.0	78.8	0.42	11.2	1.87
Arizona	69.6	71.4	72.3	75.7	76.0	74.8	74.1	0.75	15.9	2.65
Arkansas	74.3	75.3	75.3	75.1	74.4	73.9	73.8	-0.08	16.2	2.70
California	73.6	75.5	76.8	77.2	77.5	77.6	77.5	0.65	12.5	2.08
Colorado	77.5	78.0	79.7	79.1	77.1	77.2	77.9	0.07	12.1	2.02
Connecticut	88.3	88.8	89.0	88.6	88.4	88.7	88.5	0.03	1.5	0.25
Delaware	80.3	79.2	82.5	82.5	82.6	82.1	81.9	0.27	8.1	1.35
District of Columbia	70.9	74.6	78.5	78.9	76.0	76.0	75.7	0.80	14.3	2.38
Florida	75.8	75.0	75.2	75.2	73.7	74.1	73.3	-0.42	16.7	2.78
Georgia	79.3	80.4	81.7	81.2	80.7	81.8	82.6	0.55	7.4	1.23
Hawaii	73.7	76.9	79.3	80.2	75.9	75.1	78.5	0.80	11.5	1.92
Idaho	74.6	75.4	75.9	76.8	76.1	76.0	76.8	0.37	13.2	2.20
Illinois	77.8	78.8	78.7	79.9	80.7	81.5	81.6	0.63	8.4	1.40
Indiana	78.7	79.8	80.4	80.2	79.6	79.5	79.9	0.20	10.1	1.68
Iowa	84.1	84.8	84.8	85.4	84.9	86.1	86.0	0.32	4.0	0.67
Kansas	80.0	80.9	81.9	82.1	82.1	82.8	83.1	0.52	6.9	1.15
Kentucky	71.7	73.1	74.1	75.6	76.6	76.6	77.2	0.92	12.8	2.13
Louisiana	85.0	85.3	85.3	85.2	85.2	85.9	85.8	0.13	4.2	0.70
Maine	78.7	80.6	81.1	81.7	82.0	84.1	82.9	0.70	7.1	1.18
Maryland	85.5	84.3	85.4	84.7	84.2	84.3	85.4	-0.02	4.6	0.77
Massachusetts	88.4	89.2	89.6	89.9	88.8	86.6	86.6	-0.30	3.4	0.57
Michigan	79.1	80.7	82.0	82.5	82.9	83.3	83.3	0.70	6.7	1.12
Minnesota	76.8	78.2	79.1	79.2	79.6	80.6	81.5	0.78	8.5	1.42
Mississippi	83.3	84.3	85.3	84.6	85.0	85.1	85.3	0.33	4.7	0.78
Missouri	80.4	80.7	81.4	81.2	81.2	81.7	82.3	0.32	7.7	1.28
Montana	80.2	79.6	81.1	81.8	81.1	81.6	81.7	0.25	8.3	1.38
Nebraska	78.8	79.7	80.6	80.9	81.1	81.9	81.6	0.47	8.4	1.40
Nevada	77.0	75.6	76.2	78.1	76.6	76.7	77.9	0.15	12.1	2.02
New Hampshire	80.6	82.5	84.1	84.6	84.1	84.9	84.7	0.68	5.3	0.88
New Jersey	82.4	82.5	83.5	83.8	83.9	84.6	85.5	0.52	4.5	0.75
New Mexico	—	—	63.4	63.1	63.6	64.2	63.5	—	—	—
New York	75.4	77.1	78.2	77.1	77.5	77.5	78.2	0.47	11.8	1.97
North Carolina	81.7	83.0	83.2	83.3	83.7	83.9	84.0	0.38	6.0	1.00
North Dakota	78.3	79.8	80.0	81.0	81.2	82.8	83.5	0.87	6.5	1.08
Ohio	81.0	82.0	82.5	82.5	83.2	83.5	84.1	0.52	5.9	0.98
Oklahoma	72.6	71.8	72.0	72.3	71.5	71.6	73.6	0.17	16.4	2.73
Oregon	74.8	76.9	78.8	78.7	77.9	78.3	77.8	0.50	12.2	2.03
Pennsylvania	82.4	81.9	82.3	82.5	82.3	81.9	81.9	-0.08	8.1	1.35
Rhode Island	88.1	89.0	88.4	89.2	88.3	86.9	87.4	-0.12	2.6	0.43
South Carolina	79.4	79.2	79.5	77.7	75.7	76.0	76.7	-0.45	13.3	2.22
South Dakota	73.0	74.2	73.1	75.6	75.3	76.8	76.7	0.62	13.3	2.22
Tennessee	76.3	77.6	77.7	77.8	77.5	78.3	79.5	0.53	10.5	1.75
Texas	73.1	73.9	70.9	70.1	69.8	69.3	69.6	-0.58	20.4	3.40
Utah	82.3	83.2	82.1	81.9	82.6	83.0	82.9	0.10	7.1	1.18
Vermont	78.8	79.2	78.0	77.7	81.6	83.0	82.4	0.60	7.6	1.27
Virginia	83.8	84.5	84.1	84.3	84.3	84.4	84.4	0.10	5.6	0.93
Washington	79.7	80.9	80.9	80.5	79.2	79.2	79.5	-0.03	10.5	1.75
West Virginia	65.7	67.4	69.6	70.5	71.3	72.7	71.9	1.03	18.1	3.02
Wisconsin	83.4	84.0	84.7	85.3	85.2	85.6	86.1	0.45	3.9	0.65
Wyoming	76.5	76.2	76.5	78.5	79.1	79.3	81.0	0.75	9.0	1.50
United States Total	78.2	79.1	79.3	79.4	79.3	79.4	79.6	0.23	10.4	1.73

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.27

Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Black, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Total needed	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Needed per yr
Alabama	54.7	54.6	56.7	56.5	56.5	58.0	58.8	0.68	31.2	5.20
Alaska	62.7	73.1	75.5	69.9	74.1	73.7	69.8	1.18	20.2	3.37
Arizona	58.5	61.5	59.7	67.8	71.7	69.0	64.9	1.07	25.1	4.18
Arkansas	51.4	53.6	54.7	55.0	51.6	49.6	53.2	0.30	36.8	6.13
California	70.6	73.1	74.3	74.7	73.4	72.6	71.9	0.22	18.1	3.02
Colorado	66.3	68.1	69.7	70.8	67.4	67.5	69.7	0.57	20.3	3.38
Connecticut	69.6	71.0	71.1	69.0	66.6	64.8	66.3	-0.55	23.7	3.95
Delaware	59.0	59.1	66.0	66.2	63.1	59.9	64.4	0.90	25.6	4.27
District of Columbia	55.5	60.2	65.5	62.7	57.9	54.9	56.7	0.20	33.3	5.55
Florida	53.4	52.6	52.4	52.3	50.9	50.8	50.1	-0.55	39.9	6.65
Georgia	58.3	60.6	62.1	61.5	59.6	63.1	63.2	0.82	26.8	4.47
Hawaii	68.8	69.8	74.8	75.9	72.4	70.6	73.0	0.70	17.0	2.83
Idaho	70.1	71.8	65.8	76.7	71.0	67.8	71.8	0.28	18.2	3.03
Illinois	61.3	62.9	64.6	64.8	63.9	64.8	65.3	0.67	24.7	4.12
Indiana	62.8	62.6	62.7	62.3	58.2	55.3	58.5	-0.72	31.5	5.25
Iowa	69.6	74.5	73.6	73.6	72.3	73.7	73.3	0.62	16.7	2.78
Kansas	68.9	70.9	71.5	69.1	68.8	69.9	70.1	0.20	19.9	3.32
Kentucky	51.0	49.1	54.0	58.2	60.2	60.2	61.1	1.68	28.9	4.82
Louisiana	60.6	62.5	66.2	66.0	64.4	66.5	64.8	0.70	25.2	4.20
Maine	75.6	77.4	70.9	71.0	75.5	77.3	74.3	-0.22	15.7	2.62
Maryland	70.8	69.0	70.5	67.7	66.3	65.1	65.2	-0.93	24.8	4.13
Massachusetts	79.5	79.6	81.1	81.0	79.2	74.8	75.5	-0.67	14.5	2.42
Michigan	66.0	68.5	70.1	69.3	71.0	70.8	72.3	1.05	17.7	2.95
Minnesota	65.4	64.4	65.2	63.4	60.8	65.1	63.4	-0.33	26.6	4.43
Mississippi	60.4	62.4	63.5	63.6	62.1	63.2	63.5	0.52	26.5	4.42
Missouri	66.9	67.0	67.7	67.1	67.5	66.0	67.1	0.03	22.9	3.82
Montana	87.3	72.9	70.4	72.7	66.7	67.6	79.7	-1.27	10.3	1.72
Nebraska	63.7	65.8	67.2	68.4	63.2	64.4	61.6	-0.35	28.4	4.73
Nevada	61.3	52.7	55.3	61.0	56.7	57.9	62.4	0.18	27.6	4.60
New Hampshire	69.4	74.7	74.2	76.8	68.3	76.8	81.0	1.93	9.0	1.50
New Jersey	57.3	61.0	62.2	63.1	64.7	65.1	67.9	1.77	22.1	3.68
New Mexico	—	—	49.1	53.3	51.4	51.8	52.7	—	—	—
New York	46.0	48.1	49.9	49.6	48.4	48.7	50.6	0.77	39.4	6.57
North Carolina	58.5	60.6	62.0	62.3	63.8	64.0	64.8	1.05	25.2	4.20
North Dakota	82.9	70.4	67.0	75.4	65.9	79.5	74.2	-1.45	15.8	2.63
Ohio	65.5	67.2	68.3	67.0	67.2	65.4	66.8	0.22	23.2	3.87
Oklahoma	53.5	52.6	51.5	51.6	49.2	48.4	51.4	-0.35	38.6	6.43
Oregon	62.4	65.4	66.2	67.2	64.2	68.4	65.2	0.47	24.8	4.13
Pennsylvania	62.4	59.7	59.7	61.0	60.0	59.7	59.0	-0.57	31.0	5.17
Rhode Island	76.9	79.9	77.5	76.1	76.2	68.1	71.9	-0.83	18.1	3.02
South Carolina	57.5	56.8	57.2	54.6	53.6	51.9	53.5	-0.67	36.5	6.08
South Dakota	69.0	65.2	65.4	51.5	59.3	60.2	63.0	-1.00	27.0	4.50
Tennessee	59.3	62.7	63.7	62.4	61.0	62.1	62.7	0.57	27.3	4.55
Texas	58.2	60.3	58.4	58.1	57.3	57.4	58.2	0.00	31.8	5.30
Utah	66.7	67.0	75.0	70.0	69.1	69.7	67.7	0.17	22.3	3.72
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	72.4	73.6	73.0	72.5	70.9	69.2	68.0	-0.73	22.0	3.67
Washington	63.3	68.7	67.4	68.0	64.7	65.4	65.7	0.40	24.3	4.05
West Virginia	52.2	52.6	54.6	52.0	54.5	54.3	53.9	0.28	36.1	6.02
Wisconsin	65.6	65.6	67.7	67.8	67.6	67.5	68.5	0.48	21.5	3.58
Wyoming	65.5	65.7	66.1	68.6	74.8	71.7	79.8	2.38	10.2	1.70
United States Total	60.2	61.6	62.7	62.4	61.5	61.5	62.2	0.33	27.8	4.63

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.28

Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Change in Rate 1978-1984: Actual per yr	Total needed	Needed per yr
Alabama	54.9	54.8	56.8	56.7	56.7	58.2	59.0	0.68	31.0	5.17
Alaska	60.0	65.6	67.1	65.3	67.8	65.9	67.4	1.23	22.6	3.77
Arizona	50.3	55.2	58.2	61.8	64.5	61.2	58.9	1.43	31.1	5.18
Arkansas	51.8	54.2	55.1	55.4	52.3	50.5	53.8	0.33	36.2	6.03
California	71.4	74.2	75.3	76.0	75.5	75.0	74.6	0.53	15.4	2.57
Colorado	66.0	67.7	69.2	68.5	65.7	67.7	68.9	0.48	21.1	3.52
Connecticut	71.5	72.4	71.9	70.2	68.1	66.7	68.2	-0.55	21.8	3.63
Delaware	59.9	59.8	66.0	67.0	63.6	60.6	65.4	0.92	24.6	4.10
District of Columbia	55.5	60.4	65.6	62.8	58.0	55.0	56.8	0.22	33.2	5.53
Florida	54.1	53.4	53.0	53.1	51.7	51.6	51.1	-0.50	38.9	6.48
Georgia	58.5	60.9	62.4	61.8	58.7	63 4	63.6	0.85	26.4	4.40
Hawaii	71.4	74.5	75.8	75.9	73.7	73.8	74.9	0.58	15.1	2.52
Idaho	61.5	68.0	64.7	65.0	66.9	66.0	67.3	0.97	22.7	3.78
Illinois	62.2	63.6	65.1	65.5	64.8	65.7	66.2	0.67	23.8	3.97
Indiana	63.8	63.6	63.6	63.4	59.9	57.1	60.2	-0.60	29.8	4.97
Iowa	70.0	73.5	71.5	71.2	70.1	73.5	70.3	0.05	19.7	3.28
Kansas	68.8	70.0	71.2	68.4	67.1	68.5	68.9	0.02	21.1	3.52
Kentucky	51.9	50.1	54.8	58.9	60.5	60.7	61.5	1.60	28.5	4.75
Louisiana	60.5	62.4	66.3	66.0	64.5	66.5	65.1	0.77	24.9	4.15
Maine	74.1	74.8	69.0	72.7	75.3	80.9	76.9	0.47	13.1	2.18
Maryland	71.5	69.8	71.2	68.6	67.4	66.5	66.7	-0.80	23.3	3.88
Massachusetts	80.7	80.9	81.8	81.4	79.7	76.1	76.6	-0.68	13.4	2.23
Michigan	66.6	69.0	70.5	70.0	71.3	73.9	72.7	1.02	17.3	2.88
Minnesota	60.1	60.1	56.9	54.3	54.8	57.7	58.0	-0.35	32.0	5.33
Mississippi	60.4	62.5	63.5	63.6	62.2	63.3	63.5	0.52	26.5	4.42
Missouri	67.2	67.3	68.2	67.5	68.0	66.6	67.7	0.08	22.3	3.72
Montana	63.2	60.1	62.8	61.8	62.0	60.6	59.5	-0.62	30.5	5.08
Nebraska	61.5	63.1	65.2	65.9	63.6	64.5	60.1	-0.23	29.9	4.98
Nevada	62.8	57.7	60.1	64.3	61.6	61.9	65.9	0.52	24.1	4.02
New Hampshire	74.7	79.8	79.7	78.4	75.4	78.8	79.5	0.80	10.5	1.75
New Jersey	59.2	62.8	64.2	64.9	66.5	67.0	70.0	1.80	20.0	3.33
New Mexico	—	—	45.4	47.2	48.5	48.4	50.8	—	—	—
New York	48.2	50.3	52.4	52.3	50.9	51.4	53.1	0.82	36.9	6.15
North Carolina	59.3	61.3	62.6	63.1	64.5	64.6	65.3	1.00	24.7	4.12
North Dakota	57.4	61.0	58.1	64.3	60.7	68.1	66.7	1.55	23.3	3.88
Ohio	66.2	67.9	69.0	68.0	67.9	66.4	67.8	0.27	22.2	3.70
Oklahoma	53.3	53.9	52.8	51.6	51.7	50.9	53.3	0.00	36.7	6.12
Oregon	65.1	66.7	66.2	63.1	64.7	68.3	67.8	0.45	22.2	3.70
Pennsylvania	63.3	60.8	60.6	61.9	61.2	60.9	60.2	-0.52	29.8	4.97
Rhode Island	78.0	79.5	76.1	74.9	73.7	64.9	68.8	-1.53	21.2	3.53
South Carolina	57.8	57.1	57.5	54.9	53.8	52.2	53.7	-0.68	36.3	6.05
South Dakota	44.4	42.2	44.4	46.3	44.9	46.3	50.4	1.00	39.6	6.60
Tennessee	59.5	62.8	63.8	62.6	61.3	62.3	63.0	0.58	27.0	4.50
Texas	59.4	61.4	59.5	59.3	59.0	59.1	60.0	0.10	30.0	5.00
Utah	64.0	63.0	63.4	64.7	64.5	66.3	64.1	0.02	25.9	4.32
Vermont	74.6	77.4	72.7	69.5	76.0	75.4	64.5	-1.68	25.5	4.25
Virginia	73.0	74.1	73.4	72.9	71.3	70.0	69.0	-0.67	21.0	3.50
Washington	66.7	69.0	68.4	67.7	66.1	66.1	68.0	0.22	22.0	3.67
West Virginia	52.2	53.8	55.4	53.5	55.7	56.1	56.0	0.63	34.0	5.67
Wisconsin	66.6	66.1	67.1	66.8	66.6	65.9	66.2	-0.07	23.8	3.97
Wyoming	70.2	62.2	62.7	70.5	68.5	67.1	73.2	0.50	16.8	2.80
United States Total	61.4	62.9	63.8	63.8	63.2	63.4	64.1	0.45	25.9	4.32

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.29

Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, All Races, 1978-1984

State name	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Alabama	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.9
Alaska	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.8
Arizona	8.9	8.1	7.7	6.9	6.6	7.7	8.2
Arkansas	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.9
California	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1
Colorado	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.8	5.4
Connecticut	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6
Delaware	5.0	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.6	3.7
District of Columbia	14.6	8.0	7.1	7.4	7.8	11.1	10.0
Florida	6.2	7.0	7.3	7.6	8.7	8.5	8.9
Georgia	6.7	6.0	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.4	5.1
Hawaii	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	5.0	5.5	4.7
Idaho	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.4	4.8
Illinois	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4
Indiana	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.4
Iowa	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2
Kansas	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.7
Kentucky	7.9	7.5	6.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.3
Louisiana	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.8
Maine	2.5	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.8	1.8	2.4
Maryland	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.0
Massachusetts	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.3
Michigan	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0
Minnesota	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.6
Mississippi	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4
Missouri	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.0
Montana	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.2
Nebraska	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.5
Nevada	5.8	7.2	6.0	4.7	6.9	6.1	6.0
New Hampshire	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.3
New Jersey	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.0
New Mexico	—	—	12.5	12.7	12.1	12.8	13.2
New York	9.8	8.9	8.7	8.8	9.5	9.7	9.2
North Carolina	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.9
North Dakota	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7
Ohio	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6
Oklahoma	8.1	8.6	8.6	8.2	9.5	9.2	8.5
Oregon	4.8	4.6	4.2	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.2
Pennsylvania	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4
Rhode Island	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.2
South Carolina	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.5	8.0	7.7
South Dakota	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.6
Tennessee	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.3
Texas	8.6	8.1	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.6
Utah	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.1
Vermont	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Virginia	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Washington	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.5	4.6	5.0
West Virginia	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3
Wisconsin	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.6
Wyoming	4.0	4.7	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.1
United States Total	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.30

Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, White, 1978-1984

State name	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Alabama	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.9
Alaska	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.6
Arizona	7.5	6.8	6.5	5.8	5.6	6.5	7.2
Arkansas	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.4
California	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0
Colorado	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.5	5.1
Connecticut	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0
Delaware	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8
District of Columbia	10.9	7.0	4.6	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0
Florida	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.2	7.0	6.8	7.2
Georgia	5.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
Hawaii	5.1	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.9	4.2	3.6
Idaho	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.3	4.7
Illinois	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.5
Indiana	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.6	2.5	4.0	3.9
Iowa	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0
Kansas	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1
Kentucky	7.0	6.1	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9
Louisiana	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8
Maine	2.5	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.4
Maryland	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5
Massachusetts	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.1
Michigan	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Minnesota	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9
Mississippi	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.4
Missouri	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.4
Montana	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1
Nebraska	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0
Nevada	5.1	6.3	5.1	4.1	6.0	5.3	5.4
New Hampshire	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.3
New Jersey	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1
New Mexico	—	—	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.5	12.1
New York	6.8	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.6
North Carolina	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
North Dakota	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1
Ohio	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
Oklahoma	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.6	7.8	7.5	6.9
Oregon	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9
Pennsylvania	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.4	3.5
Rhode Island	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.8
South Carolina	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.1	4.6
South Dakota	4.0	3.5	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.0
Tennessee	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.2
Texas	8.2	7.8	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.3
Utah	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7
Vermont	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Virginia	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
Washington	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.5
West Virginia	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.1
Wisconsin	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2
Wyoming	3.7	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.0
United States Total	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.31

Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, Black, 1978-1984

State name	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Alabama	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.5
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	8.8	8.7	7.4	8.4	7.2	8.5	9.5
Arkansas	11.3	10.3	10.1	10.4	11.6	11.8	12.7
California	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.6	4.9	5.4
Colorado	7.6	6.5	6.0	6.7	8.4	7.3	8.0
Connecticut	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.2	8.3	6.8
Delaware	8.3	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.8	9.2	6.7
District of Columbia	15.5	8.3	7.6	8.4	8.5	12.5	11.4
Florida	9.1	10.7	10.9	11.7	13.7	13.4	14.3
Georgia	9.4	8.8	7.5	8.8	9.3	8.2	7.5
Hawaii	—	5.8	—	5.5	4.4	5.4	3.8
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	8.8	8.4	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.5
Indiana	6.6	7.7	7.4	7.8	9.2	10.7	9.8
Iowa	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.1	6.3	4.8	4.5
Kansas	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.2	6.4
Kentucky	15.9	20.0	16.2	10.7	9.7	9.4	10.0
Louisiana	8.5	7.6	7.9	8.0	7.1	6.7	7.8
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	4.6	5.8	5.5	6.6	6.5	7.7	7.3
Massachusetts	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.8	4.8	4.4
Michigan	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.5
Minnesota	7.4	7.7	7.5	9.4	9.2	9.8	10.6
Mississippi	7.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.4
Missouri	6.2	6.5	6.1	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.3
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	6.4	7.4	6.8	6.7	8.2	8.6	8.9
Nevada	9.0	13.7	11.7	7.2	12.6	10.6	8.8
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	11.7	11.6	12.0	11.0	9.5	9.0	8.0
New Mexico	—	—	18.9	14.4	15.0	15.2	14.5
New York	20.9	19.4	18.9	18.6	20.2	20.1	19.2
North Carolina	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.4	6.7	7.4	7.2
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	6.1	5.6	5.6	6.9	7.2	8.5	8.5
Oklahoma	12.9	14.5	14.0	13.5	17.0	17.1	15.4
Oregon	6.3	7.2	7.0	6.7	8.9	9.1	8.5
Pennsylvania	7.8	8.4	9.0	11.6	9.8	9.8	11.1
Rhode Island	—	—	—	4.7	4.9	6.6	5.6
South Carolina	8.7	9.1	9.3	10.1	11.4	12.5	12.5
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	8.5	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.9	8.9	8.9
Texas	10.8	10.0	11.0	11.7	12.4	12.5	12.7
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	5.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.2
Washington	7.0	5.5	6.6	6.4	7.2	8.4	9.5
West Virginia	12.2	12.7	12.0	13.1	12.3	12.1	12.2
Wisconsin	6.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.5
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Total	9.3	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.6

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.32

Percentage of Babies Born to Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, Nonwhite, 1978-1984

State name	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Alabama	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.0	9.5
Alaska	9.6	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.3	7.2	8.0
Arizona	16.8	15.7	14.7	13.0	14.7	13.9	13.2
Arkansas	8.4	11.6	10.1	10.4	11.6	11.9	12.5
California	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.5
Colorado	8.3	7.4	7.6	8.8	9.7	9.1	9.1
Connecticut	5.3	5.3	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.9	6.4
Delaware	8.2	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.8	8.9	6.6
District of Columbia	15.4	8.2	7.5	8.4	8.4	12.4	11.2
Florida	9.1	10.5	10.8	11.5	13.5	13.2	14.0
Georgia	9.4	8.8	7.5	8.7	9.0	8.2	7.5
Hawaii	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.9	5.1
Idaho	9.7	9.3	10.1	9.0	12.0	9.6	9.6
Illinois	8.6	8.3	7.4	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.3
Indiana	6.5	7.5	7.2	7.6	8.8	10.2	9.4
Iowa	5.5	6.2	5.8	6.6	8.0	6.1	7.0
Kansas	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.8	7.0	6.6	8.0
Kentucky	15.5	19.3	15.6	10.8	9.6	9.2	9.7
Louisiana	8.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.2	6.9	7.8
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	4.5	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.3	7.4	7.0
Massachusetts	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.4
Michigan	6.6	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.5
Minnesota	10.3	11.2	12.8	12.1	12.7	12.5	13.1
Mississippi	7.4	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.5
Missouri	6.2	6.5	6.0	7.0	7.3	7.7	7.1
Montana	11.5	11.5	12.0	10.6	12.1	11.6	12.3
Nebraska	8.6	9.8	8.3	8.0	8.7	8.3	9.5
Nevada	9.2	12.2	10.7	8.1	11.5	10.1	9.3
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	11.1	10.8	11.2	10.3	8.9	8.5	7.4
New Mexico	—	—	20.9	20.8	18.6	18.5	17.9
New York	19.6	18.1	17.5	17.2	18.9	18.7	17.8
North Carolina	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.5	7.2	7.0
North Dakota	13.6	12.1	13.4	9.6	10.5	9.2	9.5
Ohio	6.0	5.6	5.5	6.7	7.0	8.3	8.2
Oklahoma	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.6	16.0	15.6	14.6
Oregon	7.2	7.6	8.7	9.9	10.0	9.1	8.9
Pennsylvania	7.5	8.1	8.9	11.4	9.5	9.6	10.7
Rhode Island	—	3.3	5.2	4.5	5.8	7.5	6.4
South Carolina	8.6	9.1	9.3	10.1	11.3	12.4	12.4
South Dakota	21.3	25.8	23.7	22.7	22.1	24.7	21.5
Tennessee	8.6	7.7	8.0	8.2	9.0	9.0	8.8
Texas	10.6	9.7	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.1	12.2
Utah	11.2	10.8	11.4	11.1	11.9	10.2	9.8
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.1
Washington	7.2	6.5	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.4	8.8
West Virginia	12.0	12.0	11.6	12.1	11.5	11.6	11.2
Wisconsin	6.6	7.3	7.0	7.4	7.6	7.4	6.9
Wyoming	8.9	6.6	8.9	8.1	6.5	8.8	7.9
United States Total	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.3

Source: National Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE 3.33

State Vital Statistics, All Races, 1985

	Infant Mortality Rate	*Percent Low Birthweight*	*Percent Early Prenatal Care*	*Percent Late or No Prenatal Care*
Alabama	—	—	—	—
Alaska	11.0	4.8	75.9	3.6
Arizona	9.6	6.3	71.2	7.8
Arkansas	11.7	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—
Colorado	9.8	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	57.7	13.3
Florida	—	—	—	—
Georgia	12.7	8.1	—	—
Hawaii	8.7	5.7	75.4	5.1
Idaho	10.4	5.5	73.8	5.2
Illinois	11.6	—	77.9	4.6
Indiana	10.9	—	76.5	4.8
Iowa	9.4	5.2	85.5	2.1
Kansas	9.1	6.1	81.2	3.8
Kentucky	11.2	7.1	76.1	5.1
Louisiana	11.9	8.7	78.4	4.9
Maine	8.9	5.0	81.8	3.8
Maryland	11.9	7.7	79.9	4.0
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	13.7	8.8	75.1	4.2
Missouri	10.2	6.7	80.3	4.0
Montana	10.3	—	78.5	4.1
Nebraska	9.6	5.3	80.4	3.4
Nevada	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	10.6	—	58.7	13.2
New York	8.8	7.1	68.5	9.9
North Carolina	12.0	7.9	77.9	4.2
North Dakota	8.5	4.9	82.6	2.6
Ohio	10.4	6.7	82.2	3.4
Oklahoma	10.6	6.4	71.1	6.8
Oregon	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	10.8	6.6	79.2	4.5
Rhode Island	8.2	6.3	85.9	1.4
South Carolina	—	8.6	68.3	8.0
South Dakota	9.7	5.8	71.9	5.2
Tennessee	—	—	—	—
Texas	9.8	—	67.8	10.8
Utah	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—
Virginia	11.5	7.1	79.8	4.0
Washington	10.6	5.3	77.9	4.6
West Virginia	10.7	6.9	71.5	6.1
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	12.2	7.0	79.4	4.3

Note: A dash on the table indicates that the data were not available, while an asterisk indicates that the data were insufficient to reliably calculate a rate or percentage.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.34

State Vital Statistics, White, 1985

	Infant Mortality Rate	*Percent Low Birthweight*	*Percent Early Prenatal Care*	*Percent Late or No Prenatal Care*
Alabama	—	—	—	—
Alaska	9.6	4.6	83.1	3.2
Arizona	9.1	6.1	73.1	7.1
Arkansas	10.9	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—
Colorado	9.1	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	4.9	77.6	6.0
Florida	—	—	—	—
Georgia	9.4	6.1	—	—
Hawaii	*	4.3	79.2	3.4
Idaho	10.5	5.5	—	—
Illinois	9.1	—	81.6	3.7
Indiana	9.9	—	78.5	4.0
Iowa	9.3	5.1	85.9	2.0
Kansas	8.7	5.5	82.5	3.5
Kentucky	10.3	6.6	77.5	4.7
Louisiana	8.6	5.9	85.8	3.0
Maine	8.9	—	—	—
Maryland	9.0	5.1	85.9	2.6
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	9.3	5.9	85.4	2.4
Missouri	9.0	5.6	82.6	3.4
Montana	9.3	—	81.0	3.2
Nebraska	9.0	4.9	82.2	2.9
Nevada	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	10.6	—	—	—
New York	8.5	5.6	75.4	6.9
North Carolina	9.5	6.0	83.6	2.7
North Dakota	8.3	4.9	84.1	2.0
Ohio	9.3	4.9	84.6	2.7
Oklahoma	—	5.9	74.5	5.5
Oregon	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	9.4	5.5	—	—
Rhode Island	8.1	5.9	—	—
South Carolina	—	5.9	—	—
South Dakota	8.6	5.3	75.5	3.1
Tennessee	—	—	—	—
Texas	8.9	—	69.4	10.4
Utah	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—
Virginia	9.2	5.6	—	—
Washington	11.1	4.9	79.9	3.9
West Virginia	10.2	6.7	72.2	5.9
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	12.2	7.0	80.1	4.0

Note: A dash on the table indicates that the data were not available, while an asterisk indicates that the data were insufficient to reliably calculate a rate or percentage.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

TABLE 3.35

State Vital Statistics, Nonwhite, 1985

	Infant Mortality Rate	*Percent Low Birthweight*	*Percent Early Prenatal Care*	*Percent Late or No Prenatal Care*
Alabama	—	—	—	—
Alaska	13.9	5.4	58.2	4.5
Arizona	13.0	7.5	58.5	12.1
Arkansas	14.4	—	—	—
California	—	—	—	—
Colorado	23.3	—	—	—
Connecticut	—	—	—	—
Delaware	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	15.0	53.2	14.9
Florida	—	—	—	—
Georgia	18.8	11.6	—	—
Hawaii	10.2	6.9	73.6	5.9
Idaho	*	7.8	—	—
Illinois	20.0	—	65.5	7.5
Indiana	19.4	—	56.4	11.9
Iowa	*	9.1	72.2	5.0
Kansas	12.7	11.4	69.3	6.8
Kentucky	19.5	12.1	62.6	9.5
Louisiana	16.7	12.9	67.3	7.7
Maine	*	*	*	*
Maryland	17.8	12.0	67.7	7.1
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—
Michigan	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	18.7	12.1	63.5	6.3
Missouri	16.1	12.5	68.9	7.1
Montana	18.5	—	57.8	12.3
Nebraska	16.4	9.6	62.6	8.7
Nevada	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	—	—	—	—
New Mexico	10.6	—	—	—
New York	13.4	11.3	47.7	18.9
North Carolina	17.5	12.2	65.3	7.5
North Dakota	11.3	5.9	67.6	8.4
Ohio	16.2	11.6	68.7	7.0
Oklahoma	—	8.6	56.7	12.0
Oregon	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	18.8	12.8	—	—
Rhode Island	*	9.7	—	—
South Carolina	—	12.8	—	—
South Dakota	15.9	8.2	50.9	16.8
Tennessee	—	—	—	—
Texas	15.6	—	57.1	13.7
Utah	—	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	—	—
Virginia	18.2	11.3	—	—
Washington	8.2	6.9	63.9	9.7
West Virginia	*	11.7	56.2	12.2
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	*	7.1	66.9	10.1

Note: A dash on the table indicates that the data were not available, while an asterisk indicates that the data were insufficient to reliably calculate a rate or percentage.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Calculations by Children's Defense Fund.

Technical Notes

National, International, State, and City Natality and Infant Mortality

The natality and infant mortality data shown in this book for the years 1978-1984 are based on published and unpublished statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). These data are provided to NCHS through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program, through which states report birth and death certificate information. Readers may obtain further details about states' participation in this program from NCHS, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

In calculating rates and percentages, data were excluded if the total number of events was fewer than thirty. The only exception to this rule is in the case of the total number of births to women younger than twenty and younger than fifteen and the percentage of births to women younger than twenty and younger than fifteen, found on the state fact sheets in Section 2. Here we chose to present the data, even if the number of events was fewer than thirty, to give a fuller picture of teenage childbearing patterns.

The international infant mortality rates for 1950-1985 are from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Children's Defense Fund calculated the percent change between the 1950-1955 rates and the 1980-1985 rates.

The 1985 natality and mortality data were supplied by state health departments and state vital statistics offices. All data are final. The rates and percentages were calculated by the Children's Defense Fund, based on uniform methodologies applied to raw numbers supplied by the states. Most states were able to provide final 1985 data by Fall 1986. However, sixteen states were unable to do so.

These 1985 state data may vary from states' individually calculated rates and from the final statistics produced by NCHS. Therefore, the 1985 state vital statistics presented in this book should not be compared to 1978-1984 state data presented here. However, they may be considered a preliminary indication of states' 1985 rate of progress in reducing infant mortality and improving infant health.

The availability of city-level data is limited. NCHS does not routinely publish these data, and some statistics are unavailable even in unpublished form. City-to-city comparisons based on other data sources generally are not considered reliable. Comparable NCHS city data for two indicators have been used in this book.

Program-Related Statistics

Calculations using comparisons to the federal poverty level are based on 1986 poverty income guidelines issued in February 1986 (51 Federal Register, p. 5105). For purposes of this book, the poverty level for a family of three has been selected as a standard of comparison since many of the families receiving public aid consist of a single parent and two children. A single annual poverty income standard is set for the District of Columbia and all but two states. Poverty guidelines for Alaska and for Hawaii are scaled up by 25 and 15 percent, respectively. The poverty level for a three-person family in the continental United States was $9,120 in 1986; for Alaska it was $11,400 and for Hawaii it was $10,490 that year.

States' AFDC standard of need and payment level data are based on information on file with the Social Security Administration as of January 1986. Some states may have revised their need standards or payment

levels prior or subsequent to that date. However, because states revise welfare eligibility standards throughout the year, we are forced to present the most recent official program "snapshot" available to us.

Statistics on Medicaid recipient trends come from information on file with the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for Fiscal Years 1978 through 1985. Analysis of the recipient trends was done by CDF.

Information on the categorical characteristics of state Medicaid and non-federally matched assistance programs comes from CDF surveys of state Medicaid and public assistance officials conducted during July and October 1986. These surveys update a 1983 Congressional Research Service survey.

The source for AFDC categorical coverage information is the Social Security Administration publication, "Characteristics of State Plans for AFDC, 1986," supplemented by a 1986 CDF survey. As with AFDC and Medicaid financial information, some states' categorical coverage rules may have changed since the date of our most recent survey.

To assure consistency in presentation of information on cash benefits provided, we have modified this year's book to report separately those coverage categories under state plans for which federal financial assistance is claimed and those paid only with state funds. For example, some states provide 100 percent state-funded cash assistance to certain categories of individuals. However, because we cannot be sure that those state programs meet federal AFDC standards, we report them separately.

Statistics on the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) are based on published and unpublished data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The data on participants are for September 1986, as reported in the USDA report, "State Agency Participation and Expenditure Report," November 21, 1986. The estimated number of "potentially eligible" persons is based on poverty data from the 1980 Census and represents the number who would qualify on the basis of income alone. Because of increases in poverty rates since 1979, this "potentially eligible" number may underestimate slightly the number of women, infants, and children who would be income-eligible. The figures may also slightly overestimate the number who actually would be eligible for WIC benefits, because eligibility is dependent on an applicant's being both low income and at nutritional risk status. However, this formula provides the best available estimate of the number of eligible persons.

Calculations of Progress Toward the Surgeon General's 1990 Objectives for the Nation

In 1978 and 1980, the Public Health Service set out five major goals, including the reduction of infant mortality, as well as objectives in fifteen priority areas, including pregnancy and infant health. In 1983, a set of specific implementation plans to accompany the fifteen objectives was published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In 1985, the Department undertook a mid-course review of the objectives. Results from this project were released in November 1986, in a book entitled, *The 1990 Health Objectives for the Nation: A Midcourse Review.*

This book uses six of the Surgeon General's thirteen pregnancy and infant health objectives to chart national and state-by-state rates of progress. These six objectives include infant mortality for all races, infant mortality for subgroups, neonatal mortality, low birthweight for all races, low birthweight for subgroups, and receipt of early prenatal care. An objective for postneonatal mortality, as published by the U.S. Public Health Service in *Public Health Reports* (1984 Vol. 99 No. 2, 184-192) also was used.

The time-trend data for each of these seven indicators are provided in Part 3 for the years 1978-1984. A conservative analysis of the trend data yielded the difference between 1978 and 1984 rates or percentages and the difference between the 1984 rate or percentage and the 1990 objective. Per-year changes are obtained by dividing the number of years into the total change for the period.

Calculations on Excess Number of Low-Birthweight Births, 1978-1990

Calculations were made of the number of excess low-birthweight births that can be expected to occur by 1990 as a result of the nation's failure to make sufficient progress toward meeting the Surgeon General's 1990 low birthweight objective. Using data from Table 4.1, the numbers of excess low-birthweight births for the period 1978-1984 were calculated in accordance with the following formula:

Excess number of low-birthweight births = C – [(A – unknown) × D]

TABLE 4.1

Low Birthweight Trends and Projections

Year	A *Actual Number Of Births*	B *Actual Percent Of Low-Birthweight Births*	C *Actual Number Of Low-Birthweight Births*	D *Projected Percent Of Low-Birthweight Births*	E *Projected Number Of Low-Birthweight Births*	F *Excess Number Of Low-Birthweight Births*
1978	3,333,279	7.11%	236,342	7.108%	236,342	(0)
1979	3,494,398	6.94%	241,826	6.933%	241,727	99
1980	3,612,258	6.84%	246,292	6.758%	243,332	2,960
1981	3,629,238	6.81%	246,749	6.583%	238,452	8,297
1982	3,680,537	6.75%	248,104	6.408%	235,482	12,622
1983	3,638,933	6.82%	247,668	6.233%	226,489	21,179
1984	3,669,141	6.72%	246,105	6.058%	221,978	24,127
1985	3,749,000	6.65%	249,183	5.883%	220,561	28,622
1986	3,752,723	6.58%	246,804	5.708%	214,213	32,591
1987	3,756,439	6.51%	244,419	5.533%	207,851	36,567
1988	3,760,137	6.44%	242,027	5.358%	201,476	40,552
1989	3,763,807	6.37%	239,629	5.183%	195,086	44,543
1990	3,767,440	6.30%	237,223	5.008%	188,681	48,542
TOTAL			3,172,371		2,871,670	300,701

The actual numbers of births (A), the number of "unknowns," and the actual number of low-birthweight births for 1978-1984 (C) are based on National Center for Health Statistics data printed annually in the agency's "Monthly Vital Statistics Report." The projected percent of low-birthweight births (D) is derived by subtracting the average annual changes needed between 1978-1990 to reach the objective from the actual percentage of low-birthweight births in 1978, which is the base year.

For the years 1985-1990, an additional step was taken to estimate the numbers of births, the numbers of low-birthweight births, and the percentage of low-birthweight births. The provisional number of births for 1985, as published by the National Center for Health Statistics ("Monthly Vital Statistics Report," Vol. 34, No. 13, September 19, 1986), was selected

TABLE 4.2

Costs of Neonatal Intensive Care for Low-Birthweight Infants (1982)*

Birthweight (grams)	*Frequency (%)*	*Costs per Infant*
less than 1,500	100.0	$20,720
1,501-2,500	32.8	2,090

TABLE 4.3

Costs of Rehospitalization of Low-Birthweight Infants (1982)*

Birthweight (grams)	*Frequency (%)*	*Costs per Infant*
less than 1,500	38.2	$3,920
1,501-2,500	19.0	1,560

*Source: Korenbrot, C., Comprehensive Prenatal Care as a Medical Benefit: Expected Costs and Savings, *Contract Report to Maternal and Child Health, Department of Health Services, California (1982) and,* Additional Costs to the State for Maternal and Child Health with Public Health Block Grants *(1983).*

as the base. For each subsequent year, an average of population birth projections from the lowest and middle series was taken from the U.S. Department of Commerce's *Population Estimates and Projections** and added to the previous year's projected number of births. These numbers are shown as the "actual" numbers of births for 1985-1990 (A). The "actual" percentage of low-birthweight births for the years between 1985-1990 (B) were calculated by subtracting from each figure the annual change in the low birthweight figure for the 1978-1984 period (0.07). To calculate the "actual" numbers of low-birthweight births for each year, the "actual" percentage of low-birthweight births (B) was multiplied by the "actual" number of low-birthweight births (A). The final steps in determining the excess number of births for the years 1985-1990 is identical to the process used for the earlier years.

Calculating Costs Associated with Excess Low-Birthweight Births, 1978-1990

The total cost associated with excess low-birthweight births between 1978 and 1990 is based on a per-case cost of $6,996.42. This was derived from neonatal intensive care and rehospitalization costs shown in Tables 4.2 and 4.3 These tables show these costs by birthweight in 1982 dollars and the probability of infants in each weight group requiring the services. To arrive at a cost per low-birthweight infant regardless of its exact weight below 2,500 grams, we calculated a weighted average of $5,230.21. When inflated to reflect 1986 medical care costs, the per-infant cost of care for babies born at low birthweight is $6,996.42.

*U.S. Department of Commerce, "Projection of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race 1983-2080," *Population Estimates and Projection,* Series P.25, No. 952, Issued May 1984.

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